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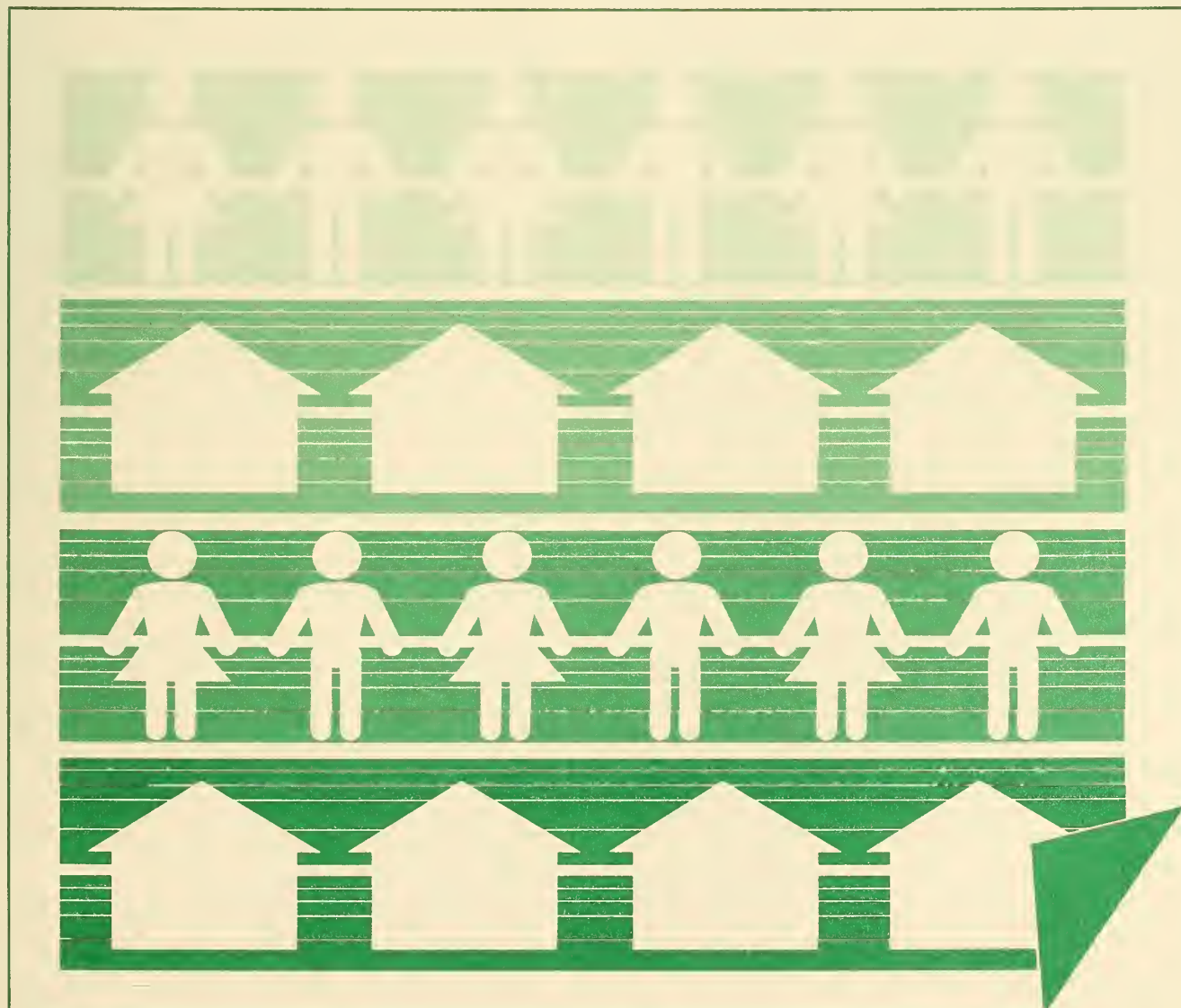
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CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
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**1990 Census of
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Elmira, NY MSA**

Issued June 1993



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John Rollwagen, Deputy Secretary**

**Economics and Statistics Administration
Jeffrey Mayer, Acting Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs**

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Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Houses heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meats included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units), Vacancy characteristics	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.," next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.," next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
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Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
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Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
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Race	8
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
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Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
30	Nevada				
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
45	Texas		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
52	Wyoming			130	Decatur, AL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
54	Not Assigned	97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
55	Virgin Islands	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
			San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA		
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA		
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
				334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
CHEMUNG COUNTY, NY	
106 -----	106 (pt.)
	108 (pt.)
	109 (pt.)
108 -----	106 (pt.)
	108 (pt.)
109 -----	109 (pt.)
110 -----	109 (pt.)
	110
111 -----	111
	112 (pt.)
112 -----	112 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
CHEMUNG COUNTY, NY	
106-----	106 (pt.)
	108 (pt.)
108-----	106 (pt.)
	108 (pt.)
109-----	106 (pt.)
	109
	110 (pt.)
110-----	110 (pt.)
111-----	111 (pt.)
112-----	111 (pt.)
	112

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chemung County		Elmiro city, Chemung County						
	Elmiro, NY MSA	Total	Elmira city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	1 057.2	1 057.2	19.0	4.3	1.5	.5	2.4	1.5	1.1
Square miles	408.2	408.2	7.3	1.7	.6	.2	.9	.6	.4
AGE									
All persons	95 195	95 195	33 724	3 423	3 146	1 755	2 646	3 535	4 308
Under 5 years	6 803	6 803	2 842	302	305	—	213	296	370
5 to 9 years	6 896	6 896	2 481	304	233	—	185	243	283
10 to 14 years	6 651	6 651	2 205	295	198	—	173	244	184
15 to 19 years	6 780	6 780	2 663	268	176	366	168	248	509
20 to 24 years	6 730	6 730	3 323	230	222	695	146	234	749
25 to 34 years	14 898	14 898	5 842	536	498	559	350	575	801
35 to 44 years	13 770	13 770	4 132	454	349	114	397	586	454
45 to 54 years	9 493	9 493	2 545	269	237	15	246	333	247
55 to 64 years	8 839	8 839	2 633	290	328	4	256	228	279
65 to 74 years	8 339	8 339	2 804	305	350	2	285	315	251
75 to 84 years	4 448	4 448	1 611	134	200	—	150	176	136
85 years and over	1 548	1 548	643	36	50	—	77	57	45
3 and 4 years	2 739	2 739	1 116	125	120	—	98	118	121
16 years and over	73 585	73 585	25 823	2 479	2 366	1 755	2 042	2 714	3 440
18 years and over	71 057	71 057	24 955	2 368	2 293	1 696	1 972	2 606	3 353
21 years and over	66 541	66 541	22 725	2 209	2 188	1 157	1 881	2 459	2 737
60 years and over	18 933	18 933	6 471	627	786	4	657	664	577
62 years and over	17 114	17 114	5 937	577	711	2	608	618	522
Median	34.3	34.3	30.5	30.8	33.9	23.1	37.2	33.5	25.5
Female									
Under 5 years	48 955	48 955	17 381	1 772	1 782	5	1 439	1 918	2 383
5 to 9 years	3 288	3 288	1 372	139	148	—	105	155	181
10 to 14 years	3 428	3 428	1 265	152	117	—	84	133	150
15 to 19 years	3 278	3 278	1 090	133	107	—	78	119	90
20 to 24 years	3 222	3 222	1 202	130	89	—	87	133	319
25 to 34 years	3 113	3 113	1 467	120	138	3	76	132	447
35 to 44 years	7 379	7 379	2 853	292	284	2	202	304	428
45 to 54 years	6 895	6 895	2 038	221	181	—	215	315	206
55 to 64 years	4 804	4 804	1 326	134	141	—	131	155	136
65 to 74 years	4 730	4 730	1 473	145	198	—	136	128	154
75 to 84 years	4 813	4 813	1 685	183	218	—	167	192	141
85 years and over	2 832	2 832	1 111	95	127	—	96	107	96
3 and 4 years	1 173	1 173	499	28	34	—	62	45	35
16 years and over	1 355	1 355	557	47	61	—	54	66	60
18 years and over	38 332	38 332	13 472	1 327	1 388	5	1 153	1 494	1 950
21 years and over	37 134	37 134	13 091	1 275	1 358	5	1 116	1 433	1 908
60 years and over	35 093	35 093	12 137	1 196	1 298	5	1 071	1 353	1 503
62 years and over	11 297	11 297	4 092	381	489	—	407	413	356
Median	10 310	10 310	3 794	364	440	—	384	387	323
Male	36.0	36.0	32.9	32.5	35.3	24.5	38.8	34.2	25.1
Male									
Median age	46 240	46 240	16 343	1 651	1 364	1 750	1 207	1 617	1 925
Median age	32.5	32.5	28.2	28.9	32.3	23.1	35.0	32.8	26.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	95 195	95 195	33 724	3 423	3 146	1 755	2 646	3 535	4 308
In households	90 460	90 460	30 513	3 371	3 146	2	2 606	3 482	3 605
Householder	35 275	35 275	12 428	1 218	1 278	1	1 060	1 470	1 598
Family householder	24 808	24 808	7 796	842	885	—	754	872	858
Nonfamily householder	10 467	10 467	4 632	376	393	—	306	598	740
Living alone	8 992	8 992	3 989	303	350	—	275	516	584
Spouse	19 646	19 646	5 187	515	559	1	550	663	494
Child	28 953	28 953	10 003	1 199	1 029	—	839	1 095	1 034
Other relatives	3 050	3 050	1 238	208	155	—	83	95	123
Nonrelatives	3 536	3 536	1 657	231	125	—	74	159	356
Institutionalized persons	3 788	3 788	2 415	52	—	1 753	40	25	13
Other persons in group quarters	947	947	796	—	—	—	—	28	690
Persons per household	2.56	2.56	2.46	2.77	2.46	2.00	2.46	2.37	2.26
Persons per family	3.08	3.08	3.11	3.28	2.97	2.00	2.95	3.13	2.92
Persons 65 years and over									
In households	14 335	14 335	5 058	475	600	2	512	548	432
Householder	13 378	13 378	4 651	433	600	—	475	536	422
Nonfamily householder	9 208	9 208	3 371	301	396	—	321	377	303
Living alone	4 534	4 534	1 919	146	195	—	147	213	184
Spouse	4 387	4 387	1 858	135	188	—	144	209	171
Other relatives	3 153	3 153	881	84	132	—	118	124	61
Nonrelatives	823	823	316	35	61	—	33	31	31
Institutionalized persons	194	194	83	13	11	—	3	4	27
Other persons in group quarters	875	875	360	42	—	2	37	12	10
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	24 808	24 808	7 796	842	885	1	754	872	858
With own children under 18 years	11 905	11 905	4 074	445	422	—	346	442	477
Number of own children under 18 years	22 194	22 194	7 889	934	787	—	645	856	848
Married-couple families	19 646	19 646	5 187	515	559	1	550	663	494
With own children under 18 years	8 896	8 896	2 418	244	226	—	225	325	222
Number of own children under 18 years	16 980	16 980	4 826	521	435	—	431	641	408
Female householder, no husband present	4 058	4 058	2 143	245	273	—	173	176	292
With own children under 18 years	2 461	2 461	1 412	157	175	—	108	105	209
Number of own children under 18 years	4 356	4 356	2 647	332	317	—	189	197	364
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	35 884	35 884	12 542	1 174	1 000	1 750	903	1 241	1 509
Never married	10 721	10 721	5 055	425	279	1 418	235	378	728
Now married, except separated	20 880	20 880	5 716	544	581	288	566	682	520
Separated	885	885	425	49	28	—	19	36	86
Widowed	1 037	1 037	399	39	44	—	37	36	34
Divorced	2 361	2 361	947	117	68	15	46	109	141
Females 15 years and over	38 961	38 961	13 654	1 348	1 410	5	1 172	1 511	1 962
Never married	8 423	8 423	3 852	367	357	3	274	428	939
Now married, except separated	20 388	20 388	5 473	542	588	2	567	682	531
Separated	1 199	1 199	689	98	77	—	47	42	111
Widowed	5 484	5 484	2 117	197	227	—	185	199	192
Divorced	3 467	3 467	1 523	144	161	—	99	160	189

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira city, Chemung County—Con.					Remainder of Chemung County			
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers .....	.7	1.8	2.4	1.3	1.5	222.5	198.0	115.2	3.3
Square miles .....	.3	.7	.9	.5	.6	85.9	76.4	44.5	1.3
AGE									
All persons	664	2 505	4 146	3 617	3 979	3 509	6 094	7 596	3 716
Under 5 years	36	256	354	366	344	263	406	490	190
5 to 9 years	16	216	332	350	319	286	475	593	219
10 to 14 years	9	189	315	258	340	286	521	641	237
15 to 19 years	47	161	273	205	242	273	473	595	198
20 to 24 years	80	152	263	283	269	195	315	357	148
25 to 34 years	128	322	736	669	668	556	922	1 019	415
35 to 44 years	69	232	533	413	531	590	992	1 415	502
45 to 54 years	72	157	352	259	358	436	775	1 045	409
55 to 64 years	47	211	374	273	343	261	577	699	495
65 to 74 years	62	224	393	283	334	220	428	488	466
75 to 84 years	62	221	164	189	179	127	165	203	275
85 years and over	36	164	57	69	52	16	45	51	162
3 and 4 years	11	101	141	148	133	108	173	216	88
16 years and over	600	1 813	3 087	2 612	2 915	2 608	4 584	5 751	3 035
18 years and over	589	1 739	2 983	2 537	2 819	2 492	4 399	5 506	2 943
21 years and over	541	1 646	2 829	2 392	2 686	2 360	4 147	5 181	2 838
60 years and over	184	718	807	694	753	505	920	1 070	1 182
62 years and over	175	680	731	634	679	447	798	939	1 075
Median	36.9	33.8	32.1	30.3	32.3	33.3	34.5	35.7	43.7
Female	287	1 464	2 223	1 988	2 120	1 759	3 082	3 840	2 044
Under 5 years	16	124	172	165	177	117	208	238	90
5 to 9 years	6	98	185	184	156	141	236	277	116
10 to 14 years	2	97	166	127	171	143	260	311	123
15 to 19 years	9	83	131	107	114	128	229	310	97
20 to 24 years	29	92	129	155	146	99	157	160	59
25 to 34 years	45	191	381	364	360	308	485	534	213
35 to 44 years	22	116	270	219	273	285	496	738	275
45 to 54 years	28	88	190	135	188	205	387	505	213
55 to 64 years	23	135	206	164	184	134	279	354	265
65 to 74 years	37	146	227	170	204	124	231	266	272
75 to 84 years	46	163	122	142	117	66	89	112	187
85 years and over	24	131	44	56	40	9	25	35	134
3 and 4 years	7	53	76	69	64	43	82	110	41
16 years and over	261	1 129	1 673	1 496	1 597	1 320	2 328	2 955	1 695
18 years and over	261	1 093	1 625	1 460	1 557	1 272	2 243	2 816	1 648
21 years and over	250	1 041	1 551	1 379	1 490	1 211	2 113	2 667	1 604
60 years and over	120	507	493	459	467	277	478	580	738
62 years and over	114	481	454	424	423	243	419	513	679
Median	50.4	38.0	33.6	31.7	33.6	33.2	34.4	36.0	46.9
Male	377	1 041	1 923	1 629	1 859	1 750	3 012	3 756	1 672
Median age	31.6	28.8	30.4	28.1	30.6	33.4	34.5	35.2	40.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	664	2 505	4 146	3 617	3 979	3 509	6 094	7 596	3 716
In households	504	2 073	4 128	3 617	3 979	3 483	6 075	7 557	3 512
Householder	331	912	1 593	1 498	1 469	1 231	2 164	2 621	1 441
Family householder	93	491	1 097	838	1 065	954	1 724	2 195	1 047
Nonfamily householder	238	421	496	660	404	277	440	426	394
Living alone	220	389	439	575	338	227	351	354	360
Spouse	44	193	803	544	821	791	1 480	1 963	900
Child	84	771	1 373	1 214	1 365	1 179	2 051	2 620	1 001
Other relatives	14	103	167	128	162	125	173	199	100
Nonrelatives	31	94	192	233	162	157	207	154	70
Institutionalized persons	124	402	6	—	—	—	—	27	204
Other persons in group quarters	36	30	12	—	—	26	19	12	—
Persons per household	1.52	2.27	2.59	2.41	2.71	2.83	2.81	2.88	2.44
Persons per family	2.53	3.17	3.14	3.25	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.18	2.91
Persons 65 years and over	160	609	614	541	565	363	638	742	903
In households	137	334	608	541	565	361	627	723	700
Householder	119	286	426	442	400	244	395	446	468
Nonfamily householder	95	219	210	312	198	118	151	162	214
Living alone	94	210	205	310	192	114	147	155	208
Spouse	12	32	138	66	114	85	181	207	191
Other relatives	5	11	37	28	44	27	42	62	35
Nonrelatives	1	5	7	5	7	5	9	8	6
Institutionalized persons	—	267	—	—	—	—	—	15	203
Other persons in group quarters	23	8	6	—	—	2	11	4	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	93	491	1 097	838	1 065	954	1 724	2 195	1 047
With own children under 18 years	39	322	548	487	546	488	846	1 092	411
Number of own children under 18 years	62	664	1 059	981	1 053	906	1 575	2 001	722
Married-couple families	44	193	803	544	821	791	1 480	1 963	900
With own children under 18 years	14	96	372	287	407	397	712	971	347
Number of own children under 18 years	23	210	735	614	808	769	1 367	1 804	620
Female householder, no husband present	34	266	239	239	206	111	171	167	122
With own children under 18 years	19	203	145	169	122	65	100	90	57
Number of own children under 18 years	28	410	278	311	221	101	160	149	95
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	340	699	1 445	1 131	1 350	1 316	2 314	2 858	1 355
Never married	167	307	418	352	348	338	554	657	265
Now married, except separated	70	224	826	566	849	825	1 516	2 006	932
Separated	30	48	36	45	20	29	49	39	18
Widowed	24	55	39	43	47	34	56	39	65
Divorced	49	65	126	125	86	90	139	117	75
Females 15 years and over	263	1 145	1 700	1 512	1 626	1 358	2 378	3 014	1 715
Never married	78	314	386	372	334	268	419	548	246
Now married, except separated	51	260	828	574	848	820	1 519	2 014	937
Separated	27	106	45	90	46	42	59	41	23
Widowed	72	324	243	264	214	135	218	262	373
Divorced	35	141	198	212	184	93	163	149	136

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chemung County—Con.							
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	6.0	12.5	68.7	5.0	11.7	238.7	14.3	142.4
Square miles	2.3	4.8	26.5	1.9	4.5	92.2	5.5	55.0
AGE								
All persons	3 060	3 202	7 115	4 117	5 422	4 125	7 759	5 756
Under 5 years	194	216	480	262	318	299	518	325
5 to 9 years	179	224	604	281	379	318	511	346
10 to 14 years	201	212	558	215	387	328	487	373
15 to 19 years	163	199	480	225	319	285	501	406
20 to 24 years	243	207	348	279	194	280	432	409
25 to 34 years	491	505	1 044	701	550	620	1 158	1 075
35 to 44 years	403	493	1 217	481	863	633	1 088	961
45 to 54 years	284	286	745	394	605	476	822	671
55 to 64 years	327	338	689	423	607	413	813	564
65 to 74 years	332	335	505	522	666	300	875	398
75 to 84 years	190	156	255	272	414	146	451	183
85 years and over	53	31	190	62	120	27	103	45
3 and 4 years	64	84	204	102	129	121	208	126
16 years and over	2 455	2 512	5 368	3 308	4 272	3 117	6 132	4 620
18 years and over	2 388	2 437	5 171	3 212	4 118	2 993	5 952	4 491
21 years and over	2 281	2 319	4 928	3 072	3 977	2 827	5 664	4 222
60 years and over	743	706	1 295	1 075	1 545	668	1 861	892
62 years and over	679	638	1 156	994	1 402	575	1 697	777
Median	36.2	35.7	35.3	36.9	41.3	34.1	37.3	34.4
Female								
Under 5 years	1 638	1 685	3 670	2 236	2 912	2 050	4 145	2 513
5 to 9 years	91	104	231	129	161	140	252	155
10 to 14 years	95	109	289	153	179	152	243	173
15 to 19 years	104	103	265	114	190	156	253	166
20 to 24 years	83	95	227	107	172	132	252	188
25 to 34 years	112	118	178	147	97	144	244	131
35 to 44 years	252	260	541	347	289	331	610	356
45 to 54 years	202	255	626	255	447	302	571	405
55 to 64 years	154	155	375	208	306	226	428	316
65 to 74 years	177	182	354	220	338	209	462	283
75 to 84 years	199	192	271	323	394	160	481	215
85 years and over	133	94	157	184	252	77	276	94
3 and 4 years	36	18	156	49	87	21	73	31
16 years and over	33	44	94	51	66	61	110	63
18 years and over	1 332	1 350	2 831	1 817	2 347	1 574	3 343	1 968
21 years and over	1 302	1 313	2 739	1 769	2 270	1 514	3 251	1 906
60 years and over	1 247	1 251	2 626	1 700	2 189	1 434	3 103	1 811
62 years and over	452	400	759	678	923	351	1 087	482
Median	424	362	687	636	848	308	982	415
Male	38.4	36.6	36.6	39.7	43.1	34.3	38.8	37.2
Median age	1 422	1 517	3 445	1 881	2 510	2 075	3 614	3 243
Median age	34.1	34.5	33.9	34.2	39.5	33.8	36.0	32.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 060	3 202	7 115	4 117	5 422	4 125	7 759	5 756
In households	3 033	3 192	6 786	4 117	5 422	4 087	7 740	4 943
Householder	1 360	1 297	2 361	1 791	2 196	1 441	3 139	1 805
Family householder	821	895	1 966	1 080	1 583	1 139	2 201	1 407
Nonfamily householder	539	402	395	711	613	302	938	398
Living alone	476	343	312	618	576	249	793	344
Spouse	628	726	1 707	817	1 401	991	1 803	1 252
Child	835	940	2 375	1 123	1 625	1 355	2 271	1 575
Other relatives	93	87	167	172	120	163	243	170
Nonrelatives	117	142	176	214	80	137	284	141
Institutionalized persons	10	—	329	—	—	—	—	803
Other persons in group quarters	17	10	—	—	—	38	19	10
Persans per household	2.23	2.46	2.87	2.30	2.47	2.84	2.47	2.74
Persans per family	2.90	2.96	3.16	2.96	2.99	3.20	2.96	3.13
Persons 65 years and over								
575	522	950	856	1 200	473	1 429	626	624
In households	557	522	663	856	1 200	473	1 421	624
Householder	402	344	420	625	826	304	959	404
Nonfamily householder	216	134	132	364	394	125	436	169
Living alone	212	130	125	353	386	119	417	163
Spouse	122	137	188	179	311	128	381	162
Other relatives	30	31	47	38	55	34	64	42
Nonrelatives	3	10	8	14	8	7	17	16
Institutionalized persons	9	—	287	—	—	—	—	1
Other persons in group quarters	9	—	—	—	—	—	8	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	821	895	1 966	1 080	1 583	1 139	2 201	1 407
With own children under 18 years	349	387	987	463	667	543	947	651
Number of own children under 18 years	621	702	1 849	805	1 257	1 031	1 679	1 157
Married-couple families	628	726	1 707	817	1 401	991	1 803	1 252
With own children under 18 years	248	297	831	324	583	466	737	565
Number of own children under 18 years	476	566	1 593	580	1 118	897	1 342	1 022
Female householder, no husband present	159	126	197	206	137	93	317	109
With own children under 18 years	87	70	126	114	62	51	169	58
Number of own children under 18 years	127	112	213	188	108	93	268	95
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 138	1 181	2 588	1 519	1 956	1 578	2 846	2 693
Never married	308	292	598	425	347	373	634	875
Now married, except separated	656	746	1 764	850	1 444	1 034	1 839	1 552
Separated	31	21	37	50	18	37	56	75
Widowed	38	33	74	49	59	35	103	53
Divorced	105	89	115	145	88	99	214	138
Females 15 years and over	1 348	1 369	2 885	1 840	2 382	1 602	3 397	2 019
Never married	258	286	497	364	279	380	664	362
Now married, except separated	655	747	1 750	855	1 442	1 039	1 854	1 283
Separated	33	35	43	52	27	31	81	43
Widowed	231	165	392	363	391	154	482	201
Divorced	171	136	203	206	142	99	316	130

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chemung County		Elmira city, Chemung County			Remainder of Chemung County	
	Elmira, NY MSA	Total	Elmira city	Tract 1	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 112
AGE							
All persons	88 370	88 370	28 815	2 751	3 782	1 530	5 069
Under 5 years	6 214	6 214	2 371	235	296	117	322
5 to 9 years	6 401	6 401	2 090	240	211	106	343
10 to 14 years	6 187	6 187	1 872	221	142	105	369
15 to 19 years	6 014	6 014	2 049	192	463	95	371
20 to 24 years	5 686	5 686	2 475	199	676	77	273
25 to 34 years	13 436	13 436	4 871	442	683	185	747
35 to 44 years	12 956	12 956	3 654	371	404	148	830
45 to 54 years	9 037	9 037	2 294	216	226	94	636
55 to 64 years	8 494	8 494	2 380	231	259	123	556
65 to 74 years	8 088	8 088	2 615	256	245	143	396
75 to 84 years	4 342	4 342	1 529	119	132	185	181
85 years and over	1 515	1 515	615	29	45	152	45
3 and 4 years	2 514	2 514	945	96	98	53	125
16 years and over	68 375	68 375	22 156	2 026	3 107	1 178	3 944
18 years and over	66 082	66 082	21 468	1 949	3 042	1 140	3 819
21 years and over	62 321	62 321	19 875	1 826	2 468	1 089	3 610
60 years and over	18 381	18 381	6 049	525	563	546	886
62 years and over	16 628	16 628	5 565	485	509	523	772
Median	35.2	35.2	32.2	31.7	26.1	39.9	36.3
Female	46 474	46 474	15 547	1 430	2 105	943	2 493
Under 5 years	3 003	3 003	1 146	108	142	57	154
5 to 9 years	3 169	3 169	1 065	121	111	44	172
10 to 14 years	3 040	3 040	917	101	65	55	166
15 to 19 years	3 027	3 027	1 069	97	298	53	184
20 to 24 years	2 916	2 916	1 306	99	408	46	130
25 to 34 years	7 001	7 001	2 555	243	361	108	353
35 to 44 years	6 585	6 585	1 840	175	186	79	402
45 to 54 years	4 601	4 601	1 201	109	123	53	314
55 to 64 years	4 536	4 536	1 328	116	142	82	280
65 to 74 years	4 678	4 678	1 582	154	140	101	214
75 to 84 years	2 770	2 770	1 061	85	94	142	93
85 years and over	1 148	1 148	477	22	35	123	31
3 and 4 years	1 245	1 245	473	36	45	29	63
16 years and over	36 670	36 670	12 261	1 084	1 776	776	1 951
18 years and over	35 552	35 552	11 934	1 048	1 743	754	1 890
21 years and over	33 635	33 635	11 076	987	1 364	723	1 797
60 years and over	10 980	10 980	3 844	321	350	407	479
62 years and over	10 030	10 030	3 572	305	318	392	413
Median	36.5	36.5	33.8	33.0	25.6	49.5	37.2
Male	41 896	41 896	13 268	1 321	1 677	587	2 576
Median age	33.8	33.8	30.4	30.0	26.8	31.7	35.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	88 370	88 370	28 815	2 751	3 782	1 530	5 069
In households	85 864	85 864	27 167	2 705	3 142	1 125	4 905
Householder	33 716	33 716	11 273	1 012	1 450	538	1 794
Family householder	23 734	23 734	7 035	689	763	258	1 397
Nonfamily householder	9 982	9 982	4 238	323	687	280	397
Living alone	8 570	8 570	3 646	263	541	261	343
Spouse	19 095	19 095	4 879	438	464	125	1 246
Child	27 043	27 043	8 560	928	820	371	1 562
Other relatives	2 730	2 730	991	136	97	37	169
Nonrelatives	3 280	3 280	1 464	191	311	54	134
Institutionalized persons	1 640	1 640	924	46	11	379	154
Other persons in group quarters	866	866	724	-	629	26	10
Persons per household	2.56	2.56	2.44	2.69	2.22	2.21	2.74
Persons per family	3.07	3.07	3.09	3.22	2.89	3.28	3.13
Persons 65 years and over	13 945	13 945	4 759	404	422	480	622
In households	13 017	13 017	4 373	365	412	218	621
Householder	8 951	8 951	3 164	253	299	193	404
Nonfamily householder	4 402	4 402	1 807	128	181	160	169
Living alone	4 263	4 263	1 753	119	168	156	163
Spouse	3 100	3 100	847	72	61	19	161
Other relatives	784	784	289	28	29	5	42
Nonrelatives	182	182	73	12	23	1	14
Institutionalized persons	850	850	342	39	-	254	-
Other persons in group quarters	78	78	44	-	10	8	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	23 734	23 734	7 035	689	763	258	1 397
With own children under 18 years	11 246	11 246	3 607	364	406	184	644
Number of own children under 18 years	20 641	20 641	6 709	732	659	339	1 147
Married-couple families	19 087	19 087	4 869	434	463	118	1 246
With own children under 18 years	8 576	8 576	2 248	202	199	66	562
Number of own children under 18 years	16 295	16 295	4 434	431	356	155	1 021
Female householder, no husband present	3 615	3 615	1 759	191	236	122	106
With own children under 18 years	2 164	2 164	1 150	126	167	105	55
Number of own children under 18 years	3 559	3 559	1 921	232	238	162	88
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	32 306	32 306	10 063	955	1 346	415	2 034
Never married	8 511	8 511	3 375	331	629	173	472
Now married, except separated	19 817	19 817	5 131	452	485	138	1 338
Separated	757	757	341	39	70	30	44
Widowed	990	990	359	31	32	33	50
Divorced	2 231	2 231	857	102	130	41	130
Females 15 years and over	37 262	37 262	12 419	1 100	1 787	787	2 001
Never married	7 786	7 786	3 341	270	838	176	355
Now married, except separated	19 804	19 804	5 143	462	499	183	1 277
Separated	1 080	1 080	592	79	98	77	41
Widowed	5 298	5 298	1 964	166	181	265	201
Divorced	3 294	3 294	1 379	123	171	86	127

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmiro, NY MSA	Chemung County		Elmiro city, Chemung County				Remoinder of Chemung County
		Total	Elmiro city	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 112
AGE								
All persons	5 245	5 245	4 162	617	1 205	400	908	530
Under 5 years	416	416	367	60	—	58	125	2
5 to 9 years	353	353	310	52	—	55	103	2
10 to 14 years	317	317	277	66	—	34	72	1
15 to 19 years	576	576	506	67	260	37	62	26
20 to 24 years	841	841	705	30	482	37	67	106
25 to 34 years	1 195	1 195	844	87	374	91	130	257
35 to 44 years	592	592	412	77	77	43	79	106
45 to 54 years	312	312	218	49	10	17	58	24
55 to 64 years	294	294	241	59	2	19	87	4
65 to 74 years	220	220	178	48	—	6	78	1
75 to 84 years	100	100	79	15	—	3	36	1
85 years and over	29	29	25	7	—	—	11	—
3 and 4 years	157	157	135	26	—	19	45	1
16 years and over	4 115	4 115	3 170	427	1 205	249	602	524
18 years and over	3 936	3 936	3 015	399	1 163	230	566	520
21 years and over	3 351	3 351	2 497	364	791	206	530	478
60 years and over	492	492	400	101	2	13	168	3
62 years and over	435	435	352	91	—	12	153	3
Median	25.9	25.9	24.3	28.6	23.1	21.9	27.6	29.5
Female								
Under 5 years	1 847	1 847	1 560	322	2	213	486	5
5 to 9 years	202	202	176	28	—	32	61	—
10 to 14 years	185	185	158	27	—	32	48	—
15 to 19 years	162	162	143	28	—	20	38	—
20 to 24 years	139	139	116	32	—	18	28	2
25 to 34 years	145	145	128	20	1	20	39	—
35 to 44 years	298	298	258	46	1	49	80	1
45 to 54 years	206	206	168	45	—	17	35	1
55 to 64 years	146	146	110	22	—	11	33	1
65 to 74 years	165	165	139	29	—	11	53	—
75 to 84 years	119	119	97	29	—	1	43	—
85 years and over	58	58	48	10	—	2	21	—
3 and 4 years	22	22	19	6	—	—	7	—
16 years and over	76	76	67	10	—	14	22	—
18 years and over	1 275	1 275	1 063	234	2	128	335	4
21 years and over	1 212	1 212	1 010	218	2	119	321	3
60 years and over	1 128	1 128	939	201	2	105	304	3
62 years and over	281	281	233	60	—	6	97	—
Median	250	250	208	59	—	5	86	—
Male	28.2	28.2	27.5	29.8	25.0	20.8	28.8	31.5
Median age	3 398	3 398	2 602	295	1 203	187	422	525
	25.3	25.3	23.4	27.2	23.0	22.9	24.2	29.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	5 245	5 245	4 162	617	1 205	400	908	530
In households	3 423	3 423	2 864	613	—	376	886	14
Householder	1 255	1 255	1 038	192	—	126	359	4
Family householder	833	833	683	141	—	81	223	3
Nonfamily householder	422	422	355	51	—	45	136	1
Living alone	367	367	309	40	—	36	123	1
Spouse	351	351	254	75	—	20	62	—
Child	1 363	1 363	1 181	238	—	168	364	7
Other relatives	253	253	224	68	—	26	62	—
Nonrelatives	201	201	167	40	—	36	39	3
Institutionalized persons	1 790	1 790	1 267	4	1 205	1	20	516
Other persons in group quarters	32	32	31	—	—	23	2	—
Persons per household	2.62	2.62	2.64	3.08	—	2.69	2.37	2.25
Persons per family	3.21	3.21	3.25	3.52	—	3.26	3.06	2.67
Persons 65 years and over	349	349	282	70	—	9	125	2
In households	322	322	262	67	—	9	112	1
Householder	233	233	193	47	—	3	90	—
Nonfamily householder	120	120	102	18	—	3	56	—
Living alone	112	112	95	16	—	3	51	—
Spouse	46	46	33	12	—	—	12	—
Other relatives	32	32	26	7	—	2	6	—
Nonrelatives	11	11	10	1	—	4	4	1
Institutionalized persons	25	25	18	3	—	—	13	1
Other persons in group quarters	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	833	833	683	141	—	81	223	3
With own children under 18 years	488	488	414	72	—	59	135	2
Number of own children under 18 years	1 067	1 067	938	171	—	146	293	6
Married-couple families	382	382	273	73	—	23	70	1
With own children under 18 years	192	192	139	36	—	17	29	—
Number of own children under 18 years	346	346	267	75	—	35	47	—
Female householder, no husband present	392	392	356	51	—	51	139	2
With own children under 18 years	263	263	244	29	—	37	96	2
Number of own children under 18 years	671	671	625	85	—	103	228	6
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	2 861	2 861	2 125	200	1 203	124	269	520
Never married	1 826	1 826	1 436	84	997	71	128	328
Now married, except seporated	776	776	496	85	185	26	80	161
Separated	115	115	79	10	16	16	17	25
Widowed	41	41	36	7	—	2	21	2
Divorced	103	103	78	14	5	9	23	4
Females 15 years and over	1 298	1 298	1 083	239	2	129	339	5
Never married	504	504	443	95	2	71	127	2
Now married, except seporated	376	376	278	77	—	22	72	—
Separated	105	105	91	19	—	11	29	1
Widowed	171	171	144	30	—	11	58	—
Divorced	142	142	127	18	—	14	53	—

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County
AGE		
All persons	690	690
Under 5 years	62	62
5 to 9 years	55	55
10 to 14 years	68	68
15 to 19 years	70	70
20 to 24 years	71	71
25 to 34 years	90	90
35 to 44 years	127	127
45 to 54 years	96	96
55 to 64 years	35	35
65 to 74 years	14	14
75 to 84 years	1	1
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	30	30
16 years and over	491	491
18 years and over	466	466
21 years and over	416	416
60 years and over	27	27
62 years and over	23	23
Median	27.3	27.3
Female	341	341
Under 5 years	32	32
5 to 9 years	25	25
10 to 14 years	36	36
15 to 19 years	29	29
20 to 24 years	34	34
25 to 34 years	42	42
35 to 44 years	74	74
45 to 54 years	41	41
55 to 64 years	20	20
65 to 74 years	7	7
75 to 84 years	1	1
85 years and over	—	—
3 and 4 years	15	15
16 years and over	239	239
18 years and over	229	229
21 years and over	208	208
60 years and over	15	15
62 years and over	13	13
Median	29.9	29.9
Male	349	349
Median age	26.3	26.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	690	690
In households	601	601
Householder	162	162
Family householder	138	138
Nonfamily householder	24	24
Living alone	21	21
Spouse	146	146
Child	239	239
Other relatives	38	38
Nonrelatives	16	16
Institutionalized persons	48	48
Other persons in group quarters	41	41
Persons per household	3.31	3.31
Persons per family	3.63	3.63
Persons 65 years and over	16	16
In households	16	16
Householder	6	6
Nonfamily householder	1	1
Living alone	1	1
Spouse	4	4
Other relatives	6	6
Nonrelatives	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	138	138
With own children under 18 years	99	99
Number of own children under 18 years	216	216
Married-couple families	116	116
With own children under 18 years	87	87
Number of own children under 18 years	201	201
Female householder, no husband present	14	14
With own children under 18 years	7	7
Number of own children under 18 years	11	11
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	257	257
Never married	106	106
Now married, except separated	141	141
Separated	3	3
Widowed	2	2
Divorced	5	5
Females 15 years and over	248	248
Never married	71	71
Now married, except separated	156	156
Separated	6	6
Widowed	7	7
Divorced	8	8

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County		Elmira city, Chemung County
		Total	Elmira city	Tract 3
AGE				
All persons -----	1 441	1 441	899	495
Under 5 years -----	102	102	74	—
5 to 9 years -----	96	96	56	—
10 to 14 years -----	74	74	39	—
15 to 19 years -----	192	192	141	108
20 to 24 years -----	303	303	236	202
25 to 34 years -----	367	367	216	154
35 to 44 years -----	171	171	71	26
45 to 54 years -----	62	62	21	3
55 to 64 years -----	38	38	19	1
65 to 74 years -----	21	21	16	1
75 to 84 years -----	12	12	8	—
85 years and over -----	3	3	2	—
3 and 4 years -----	44	44	37	—
16 years and over -----	1 157	1 157	726	495
18 years and over -----	1 118	1 118	700	479
21 years and over -----	892	892	523	328
60 years and over -----	56	56	37	2
62 years and over -----	49	49	33	1
Median -----	24.0	24.0	22.5	22.9
Female -----				
Under 5 years -----	367	367	210	1
5 to 9 years -----	44	44	31	—
10 to 14 years -----	51	51	30	—
15 to 19 years -----	31	31	17	—
20 to 24 years -----	40	40	20	—
25 to 34 years -----	32	32	27	—
35 to 44 years -----	55	55	35	1
45 to 54 years -----	53	53	21	—
55 to 64 years -----	20	20	6	—
65 to 74 years -----	19	19	9	—
75 to 84 years -----	12	12	8	—
85 years and over -----	7	7	4	—
3 and 4 years -----	3	3	2	—
16 years and over -----	16	16	12	—
18 years and over -----	233	233	130	1
21 years and over -----	223	223	125	1
60 years and over -----	195	195	106	1
62 years and over -----	32	32	21	—
Median -----	28	28	18	—
Male -----	22.6	22.6	21.2	25.5
Median age -----	1 074	1 074	689	494
Median age -----	24.2	24.2	22.6	22.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons -----	1 441	1 441	899	495
In households -----	692	692	393	—
Householder -----	198	198	122	—
Family householder -----	144	144	78	—
Nonfamily householder -----	54	54	44	—
Living alone -----	44	44	36	—
Spouse -----	105	105	44	—
Child -----	318	318	179	—
Other relatives -----	31	31	21	—
Nonrelatives -----	40	40	27	—
Institutionalized persons -----	740	740	500	495
Other persons in group quarters -----	9	9	6	—
Persons per household -----	2.84	2.84	2.57	—
Persons per family -----	3.35	3.35	3.23	—
Persons 65 years and over -----	36	36	26	1
In households -----	33	33	24	—
Householder -----	24	24	19	—
Nonfamily householder -----	16	16	12	—
Living alone -----	15	15	11	—
Spouse -----	6	6	3	—
Other relatives -----	2	2	1	—
Nonrelatives -----	1	1	1	—
Institutionalized persons -----	2	2	1	1
Other persons in group quarters -----	1	1	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families -----	144	144	78	—
With own children under 18 years -----	102	102	52	—
Number of own children under 18 years -----	273	273	163	—
Married-couple families -----	89	89	41	—
With own children under 18 years -----	60	60	25	—
Number of own children under 18 years -----	157	157	76	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	44	44	29	—
With own children under 18 years -----	35	35	23	—
Number of own children under 18 years -----	97	97	74	—
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over -----	928	928	598	494
Never married -----	593	593	422	384
Now married, except separated -----	269	269	139	94
Separated -----	31	31	16	11
Widowed -----	9	9	5	—
Divorced -----	26	26	16	5
Females 15 years and over -----	241	241	132	1
Never married -----	82	82	56	1
Now married, except separated -----	110	110	46	—
Separated -----	13	13	9	—
Widowed -----	16	16	10	—
Divorced -----	20	20	11	—

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chemung County		
	Elmira, NY MSA	Total	Elmira city
AGE			
All persons	87 800	87 800	28 505
Under 5 years	6 156	6 156	2 334
5 to 9 years	6 345	6 345	2 066
10 to 14 years	6 145	6 145	1 853
15 to 19 years	5 949	5 949	2 014
20 to 24 years	5 608	5 608	2 417
25 to 34 years	13 322	13 322	4 793
35 to 44 years	12 885	12 885	3 628
45 to 54 years	9 001	9 001	2 286
55 to 64 years	8 469	8 469	2 371
65 to 74 years	8 073	8 073	2 605
75 to 84 years	4 333	4 333	1 523
85 years and over	1 514	1 514	615
3 and 4 years	2 486	2 486	924
16 years and over	67 970	67 970	21 928
18 years and over	65 692	65 692	21 249
21 years and over	61 992	61 992	19 695
60 years and over	18 344	18 344	6 028
62 years and over	16 593	16 593	5 545
Median	35.3	35.3	32.3
Female	46 254	46 254	15 442
Under 5 years	2 975	2 975	1 129
5 to 9 years	3 141	3 141	1 052
10 to 14 years	3 023	3 023	911
15 to 19 years	3 002	3 002	1 057
20 to 24 years	2 896	2 896	1 289
25 to 34 years	6 971	6 971	2 536
35 to 44 years	6 554	6 554	1 833
45 to 54 years	4 587	4 587	1 199
55 to 64 years	4 524	4 524	1 324
65 to 74 years	4 668	4 668	1 576
75 to 84 years	2 766	2 766	1 059
85 years and over	1 147	1 147	477
3 and 4 years	1 233	1 233	465
16 years and over	36 529	36 529	12 193
18 years and over	35 417	35 417	11 870
21 years and over	33 516	33 516	11 022
60 years and over	10 960	10 960	3 833
62 years and over	10 011	10 011	3 562
Median	36.5	36.5	33.9
Male	41 546	41 546	13 063
Median age	33.9	33.9	30.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	87 800	87 800	28 505
In households	85 451	85 451	26 972
Householder	33 604	33 604	11 211
Family householder	23 653	23 653	6 996
Nonfamily householder	9 951	9 951	4 215
Living alone	8 547	8 547	3 629
Spouse	19 028	19 028	4 859
Child	26 849	26 849	8 472
Other relatives	2 712	2 712	982
Nonrelatives	3 258	3 258	1 448
Institutionalized persons	1 490	1 490	813
Other persons in group quarters	859	859	720
Persons per household	2.56	2.56	2.44
Persons per family	3.07	3.07	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	13 920	13 920	4 743
In households	12 994	12 994	4 358
Householder	8 937	8 937	3 154
Nonfamily householder	4 393	4 393	1 801
Living alone	4 255	4 255	1 748
Spouse	3 094	3 094	844
Other relatives	782	782	288
Nonrelatives	181	181	72
Institutionalized persons	848	848	341
Other persons in group quarters	78	78	44
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	23 653	23 653	6 996
With own children under 18 years	11 195	11 195	3 583
Number of own children under 18 years	20 479	20 479	6 629
Married-couple families	19 034	19 034	4 850
With own children under 18 years	8 545	8 545	2 239
Number of own children under 18 years	16 191	16 191	4 394
Female householder, no husband present	3 592	3 592	1 743
With own children under 18 years	2 146	2 146	1 136
Number of own children under 18 years	3 507	3 507	1 884
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	32 039	32 039	9 902
Never married	8 367	8 367	3 278
Now married, except separated	19 726	19 726	5 088
Separated	744	744	333
Widowed	986	986	357
Divorced	2 216	2 216	846
Females 15 years and over	37 115	37 115	12 350
Never married	7 737	7 737	3 309
Now married, except separated	19 732	19 732	5 121
Separated	1 072	1 072	587
Widowed	5 288	5 288	1 959
Divorced	3 286	3 286	1 374

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA		Chemung County		Elmira city, Chemung County								
	Elmira, NY MSA	Total	Elmira city		Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
RACE													
All persons	95 195	95 195	33 724		3 423	3 146	1 755	2 646	3 535	4 308	664	2 505	4 146
White	88 370	88 370	28 815		2 751	2 916	1 338	2 501	3 330	3 782	553	1 530	3 930
Black	5 245	5 245	4 162		617	182	1 205	2 109	163	400	95	908	164
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	203	203	101		15	7	16	4	9	17	2	5	8
American Indian	2	2	100		15	6	16	4	9	17	2	5	8
Eskimo	2	2	1		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	6	6	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	690	690	191		15	19	32	11	17	59	7	6	9
Asian	673	673	178		15	15	32	11	17	56	7	5	9
Chinese	128	128	23		—	1	4	3	—	6	4	1	3
Filipino	50	50	17		3	4	—	2	4	1	1	1	2
Japanese	110	110	48		1	3	—	5	5	30	1	2	4
Asian Indian	158	158	14		5	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	—
Korean	60	60	17		1	4	2	1	3	1	—	—	—
Vietnamese	17	17	6		—	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	—
Cambodian	1	1	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	13	13	7		5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Thai	8	8	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	128	128	45		—	3	23	—	4	5	1	1	—
Pacific Islander	17	17	13		—	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Hawaiian	8	8	6		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Samoan	5	5	5		—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	3	3	2		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	1	1	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	679	679	455		25	22	164	21	16	50	7	56	35
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	95 195	95 195	33 724		3 423	3 146	1 755	2 646	3 535	4 308	664	2 505	4 146
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 441	1 441	899		58	48	495	16	26	65	16	56	52
Mexican	118	118	60		6	7	3	3	7	8	—	4	7
Puerto Rican	640	640	402		31	24	166	13	13	32	9	30	42
Cuban	40	40	7		1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	643	643	430		20	15	322	—	6	25	7	22	3
Not of Hispanic origin	93 754	93 754	32 825		3 365	3 098	1 260	2 630	3 509	4 243	648	2 449	4 094
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	95 195	95 195	33 724		3 423	3 146	1 755	2 646	3 535	4 308	664	2 505	4 146
White	88 370	88 370	28 815		2 751	2 916	1 338	2 501	3 330	3 782	553	1 530	3 930
Hispanic origin	570	570	310		38	27	111	5	13	31	8	14	25
Not of Hispanic origin	87 800	87 800	28 505		2 713	2 889	1 227	2 496	3 317	3 751	545	1 516	3 905
Black	5 245	5 245	4 162		617	182	1 205	109	163	400	95	908	164
Hispanic origin	332	332	246		6	13	196	—	—	5	1	22	2
Not of Hispanic origin	4 913	4 913	3 916		611	169	1 009	109	163	395	94	886	162
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	211	211	101		15	7	16	4	9	17	2	5	8
Hispanic origin	22	22	15		—	—	9	—	—	4	—	1	—
Not of Hispanic origin	189	189	86		15	7	7	4	9	13	2	4	8
Asian or Pacific Islander	690	690	191		15	19	32	11	17	59	7	6	9
Hispanic origin	41	41	26		4	—	21	—	—	1	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	649	649	165		11	19	11	11	17	58	7	6	7
Other race	679	679	455		25	22	164	21	16	50	7	56	35
Hispanic origin	476	476	302		10	8	158	11	13	24	7	19	25
Not of Hispanic origin	203	203	153		15	14	6	10	3	26	—	37	10

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area															Elmiro city, Chemung County—Con.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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All persons															3 509	6 094	7 596	3 716	3 060	3 202	7 115	4 117	5 422	4 125	7 759	5 756																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
White															3 457	6 005	7 405	3 598	2 997	3 120	6 932	4 047	5 247	4 067	7 611	5 069																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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Other race															—	25	7	6	3	12	15	5	5	—	14	120																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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All persons															3 509	6 094	7 596	3 716	3 060	3 202	7 115	4 117	5 422	4 125	7 759	5 756																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Hispanic origin (of any race)															13	39	36	13	23	16	33	25	25	26	25	268																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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Not of Hispanic origin															3 496	6 055	7 560	3 703	3 037	3 186	7 082	4 092	5 397	4 099	7 734	5 488																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chemung County			Elmira city, Chemung County					
	Elmira, NY MSA	Total	Elmira city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
All housing units.....	37 290	37 290	13 301	1 309	1 337	2	1 092	1 559	1 761
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	35 275	35 275	12 428	1 218	1 278	1	1 060	1 470	1 598
Owner-occupied housing units.....	24 095	24 095	5 972	618	759	—	748	758	451
Percent of occupied housing units.....	68.3	68.3	48.1	50.7	59.4	—	70.6	51.6	28.2
White.....	23 484	23 484	5 637	515	748	—	728	738	430
Black.....	449	449	305	99	8	—	17	18	19
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	30	30	8	1	—	—	2	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	105	105	12	3	2	—	—	—	1
Other race.....	27	27	10	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	81	81	30	5	—	—	2	4	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	23 438	23 438	5 623	511	748	—	726	736	429
Renter-occupied housing units.....	11 180	11 180	6 456	600	519	1	312	712	1 147
White.....	10 232	10 232	5 636	497	458	1	279	669	1 020
Black.....	806	806	733	93	55	—	26	38	107
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	42	42	25	5	2	—	1	—	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	57	57	26	3	2	—	3	4	7
Other race.....	43	43	36	2	2	—	3	1	9
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	117	117	92	8	12	—	3	3	19
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	10 166	10 166	5 588	493	451	1	279	667	1 009
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	2 015	2 015	873	91	59	1	32	89	163
For sale only.....	310	310	100	9	5	—	5	14	7
For rent.....	660	660	416	34	28	—	11	36	116
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	193	193	70	10	—	—	—	7	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	250	250	35	3	5	—	5	8	7
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	602	602	252	35	21	1	11	24	28
Boarded up.....	45	45	31	6	—	—	—	3	2
ROOMS									
1 room.....	371	371	278	19	5	—	4	25	68
2 rooms.....	744	744	479	16	7	—	11	27	89
3 rooms.....	2 704	2 704	1 468	77	58	1	49	166	321
4 rooms.....	5 695	5 695	2 218	160	265	—	169	239	365
5 rooms.....	7 346	7 346	2 200	233	281	—	206	211	299
6 rooms.....	7 932	7 932	2 764	331	339	—	283	266	227
7 rooms.....	5 415	5 415	1 807	235	202	—	182	217	157
8 or more rooms.....	7 083	7 083	2 087	238	180	1	188	408	235
Median, all housing units.....	5.7	5.7	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.9	5.9	4.6
Median, all housing units.....	5.9	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.0
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.0	5.7	8.0	5.9	6.0	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.2	—	6.4	7.4	7.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.2	4.6	8.0	4.4	4.3	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	24 202	24 202	6 026	678	783	1	780	707	365
1, attached.....	585	585	384	60	43	—	49	33	67
2.....	4 462	4 462	3 042	374	206	—	145	405	541
3 or 4.....	2 229	2 229	1 584	136	66	1	50	228	478
5 to 9.....	1 744	1 744	1 301	45	215	—	43	120	255
10 to 19.....	865	865	353	6	11	—	14	53	36
20 to 49.....	148	148	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	595	595	431	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	2 145	2 145	7	2	1	—	1	1	—
Other.....	315	315	125	8	12	—	10	12	19
Occupied housing units.....	35 275	35 275	12 428	1 218	1 278	1	1 060	1 470	1 598
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	8 992	8 992	3 989	303	350	—	275	516	584
2 persons.....	11 332	11 332	3 571	338	409	1	370	431	478
3 persons.....	6 091	6 091	2 033	229	245	—	170	209	262
4 persons.....	5 440	5 440	1 625	160	178	—	168	186	158
5 persons.....	2 291	2 291	750	110	59	—	60	75	78
6 or more persons.....	1 129	1 129	460	78	37	—	17	53	38
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.26	2.26	2.12	2.41	2.21	2.00	2.19	2.01	1.95
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.37	2.37	2.25	2.22	2.15	—	2.20	2.36	2.14
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.94	1.94	1.95	2.70	2.33	2.00	2.16	1.53	1.86
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	34 789	34 789	12 184	1 178	1 263	1	1 049	1 447	1 575
1.01 to 1.50.....	402	402	201	36	14	—	9	16	16
1.51 or more.....	84	84	43	4	1	—	2	7	7
Mean.....	.43	.43	.44	.46	.43	.25	.41	.39	.45
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	18 575	18 575	4 875	505	667	—	646	614	286
Less than \$20,000.....	710	710	238	55	14	—	12	3	27
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	4 553	4 553	1 784	327	228	—	135	69	126
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	5 594	5 594	1 810	96	299	—	266	201	89
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	3 938	3 938	728	26	106	—	168	166	35
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1 827	1 827	149	—	15	—	34	59	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1 359	1 359	91	1	5	—	11	62	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	352	352	32	—	—	—	4	27	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	133	133	18	—	—	—	5	13	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	52	52	10	—	—	—	5	5	—
\$300,000 or more.....	57	57	15	—	—	—	6	9	—
Median (dollars).....	53 200	53 200	43 600	32 100	44 900	—	53 000	63 300	38 600
Mean (dollars).....	62 100	62 100	49 200	33 800	46 500	—	60 900	79 700	42 100
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	10 893	10 893	6 391	586	511	1	299	710	1 144
Median contract rent (dollars).....	289	289	280	274	256	338	261	324	304
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	295	295	284	284	267	337	272	334	307
With meals included in rent.....	29	29	18	1	1	—	2	—	5
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	299	299	298	313	137	—	544	—	188
No meals included in rent.....	10 412	10 412	6 213	561	485	1	284	693	1 117
No cash rent.....	452	452	160	24	25	—	13	17	22

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira city, Chemung County—Con.					Remainder of Chemung County			
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
All housing units	414	974	1 690	1 620	1 543	1 398	2 297	2 703	1 494
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	331	912	1 593	1 498	1 469	1 231	2 164	2 621	1 441
Owner-occupied housing units	18	140	989	442	1 049	1 068	1 876	2 316	1 261
Percent of occupied housing units	5.4	15.4	62.1	29.5	71.4	86.8	86.7	88.4	87.5
White	17	66	959	421	1 015	1 057	1 852	2 270	1 230
Black	1	73	21	19	3	5	13	21	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	1	—	2	5	1	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	3	—	2	1	5	23	14
Other race	—	1	5	2	—	—	5	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	4	7	3	2	2	7	6	4
White, not of Hispanic origin	16	66	957	421	1 013	1 055	1 849	2 265	1 227
Renter-occupied housing units	313	772	604	1 056	420	163	288	305	180
White	271	472	573	1 001	395	159	287	296	177
Black	37	286	28	42	21	1	—	4	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	2	2	7	2	3	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	2	—	2	1	—	1	3	—
Other race	3	10	1	4	1	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	8	20	3	9	7	1	—	3	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	267	464	571	997	389	158	287	294	177
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	83	62	97	122	74	167	133	82	53
For sale only	6	7	20	17	10	18	24	24	19
For rent	36	44	20	62	29	35	25	22	3
Rented or sold, not occupied	27	3	8	3	7	10	9	11	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	—	3	1	2	64	18	5	14
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	13	8	46	39	26	40	57	20	13
Boarded up	7	3	4	4	2	1	3	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room	72	45	26	13	1	13	2	2	—
2 rooms	88	110	28	94	9	23	24	20	4
3 rooms	128	176	101	332	59	46	69	41	70
4 rooms	40	266	225	292	197	250	382	253	188
5 rooms	32	104	323	247	264	358	567	458	404
6 rooms	31	144	459	259	425	289	461	500	350
7 rooms	11	67	271	187	278	174	339	505	204
8 or more rooms	12	62	257	196	310	245	453	924	274
Median, all housing units	2.9	4.1	5.8	4.8	6.1	5.5	5.7	6.7	5.7
Median, all housing units	3.2	4.4	5.8	5.1	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.8	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.8	4.1	5.8	4.9	6.1	5.7	5.8	6.7	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.6	6.2	6.8	6.5	5.8	5.9	6.9	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.7	3.8	4.7	4.0	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	23	140	1 036	439	1 074	947	1 708	2 398	1 269
1, attached	4	29	24	45	30	5	14	8	20
2	34	107	386	485	359	30	41	69	23
3 or 4	95	80	136	259	55	12	8	83	11
5 to 9	130	270	72	135	16	—	5	8	43
10 to 19	28	144	22	38	1	—	1	15	37
20 to 49	5	39	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	92	148	—	191	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	2	—	—	360	510	111	85
Other	3	17	12	24	8	44	10	11	6
Occupied housing units	331	912	1 593	1 498	1 469	1 231	2 164	2 621	1 441
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	220	389	439	575	338	227	351	354	360
2 persons	72	218	472	340	442	367	725	881	541
3 persons	21	126	275	237	259	254	429	517	226
4 persons	14	88	226	192	255	222	415	564	207
5 persons	3	49	106	93	117	114	166	230	83
6 or more persons	1	42	75	61	58	47	78	75	24
Median, occupied housing units	1.50—	1.81	2.26	2.01	2.40	2.58	2.51	2.65	2.17
Median, owner-occupied housing units	1.88	1.90	2.27	2.38	2.39	2.63	2.55	2.70	2.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.50—	1.78	2.22	1.82	2.43	2.35	2.34	2.32	1.50—
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	316	874	1 562	1 470	1 449	1 207	2 132	2 599	1 437
1.01 to 1.50	6	35	25	27	17	21	28	18	4
1.51 or more	9	3	6	1	3	3	4	4	—
Mean .....	.51	.52	.44	.47	.43	.47	.46	.42	.41
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	8	105	826	306	912	462	1 057	1 897	1 107
Less than \$20,000	—	26	46	24	31	35	80	36	15
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3	65	343	163	325	137	318	189	106
\$40,000 to \$59,999	3	9	320	97	430	156	229	281	423
\$60,000 to \$79,999	1	2	98	20	106	81	207	476	361
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1	2	14	1	18	35	114	441	105
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	1	5	—	2	12	84	365	50
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	1	—	5	18	81	21
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	17	13
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	10
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
Median (dollars)	50 000	28 800	41 000	36 900	43 600	45 800	50 800	78 900	60 400
Mean (dollars)	51 600	30 500	42 700	38 400	44 500	50 800	58 300	83 700	68 600
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	312	765	593	1 052	418	132	246	285	173
Median contract rent (dollars)	291	211	290	261	296	266	260	335	313
Mean contract rent (dollars)	302	223	296	261	299	267	274	344	294
With meals included in rent	—	5	1	3	—	—	—	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	162	387	563	—	—	—	288	—
No meals included in rent	309	755	574	1 035	399	112	216	257	156
No cash rent	3	5	18	14	19	20	30	26	17

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chemung County—Con.							
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112
All housing units.....	1 445	1 349	2 434	1 860	2 309	1 573	3 237	1 890
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	1 360	1 297	2 361	1 791	2 196	1 441	3 139	1 805
Owner-occupied housing units	681	883	1 945	1 031	1 890	1 225	2 362	1 585
Percent of occupied housing units	50.1	68.1	82.4	57.6	86.1	85.0	75.2	87.8
White	672	867	1 906	1 022	1 849	1 212	2 334	1 576
Black	7	5	23	7	17	9	21	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	1	—	1	1	3	3	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	8	12	1	22	1	4	2
Other race	—	2	4	—	1	—	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	2	5	3	6	3	4	7
White, not of Hispanic origin	670	867	1 905	1 019	1 844	1 209	2 332	1 573
Renter-occupied housing units	679	414	416	760	306	216	777	220
White	659	404	405	744	293	212	742	218
Black	9	5	4	8	4	4	30	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	—	3	—	1	—	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	4	3	6	8	—	1	—
Other race	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4	3	2	4	3	—	4	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	655	402	404	742	290	212	740	217
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	85	52	73	69	113	132	98	85
For sale only	7	9	14	9	29	20	19	18
For rent	23	16	20	26	14	17	20	23
Rented or sold, not occupied	25	7	16	6	7	7	15	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	6	11	4	35	37	13	5
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	27	14	12	24	28	51	31	33
Boarded up	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	2
ROOMS								
1 room	14	9	11	21	3	11	2	5
2 rooms	37	23	10	63	7	17	28	9
3 rooms	266	113	78	266	38	66	139	44
4 rooms	259	197	298	361	153	236	597	303
5 rooms	266	289	405	350	333	420	850	446
6 rooms	260	305	497	424	529	330	832	391
7 rooms	144	188	438	208	488	217	435	268
8 or more rooms	199	225	697	167	758	276	354	424
Median, all housing units	5.1	5.6	6.3	5.1	6.7	5.6	5.5	5.9
Mean, all housing units	5.3	5.8	6.5	5.2	6.8	5.9	5.6	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.1	5.7	6.4	5.2	6.7	5.7	5.5	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3	6.3	6.8	5.9	7.0	5.8	5.8	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	4.1	4.4	3.8	4.8	5.0	4.3	5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	742	936	1 941	1 160	2 032	1 097	2 578	1 368
1, attached	16	14	39	26	18	4	22	15
2	176	206	136	229	100	33	299	78
3 or 4	140	87	96	94	27	10	52	25
5 to 9	70	65	26	46	23	20	137	—
10 to 19	244	31	53	65	33	—	33	—
20 to 49	33	—	—	1	66	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	4	—	134	44	2	400	101	387
Other	20	10	9	31	8	9	15	17
Occupied housing units	1 360	1 297	2 361	1 791	2 196	1 441	3 139	1 805
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	476	343	312	618	576	249	793	344
2 persons	461	458	801	552	776	466	1 139	594
3 persons	188	201	484	278	327	268	514	372
4 persons	148	188	501	212	338	275	448	297
5 persons	56	76	184	89	128	123	166	126
6 or more persons	31	31	79	42	51	60	79	72
Median, occupied housing units	1.94	2.17	2.64	2.00	2.17	2.52	2.18	2.44
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.23	2.32	2.75	2.21	2.25	2.49	2.22	2.45
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.54	1.71	2.27	1.51	1.50	2.72	2.04	2.37
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	1 348	1 290	2 341	1 763	2 190	1 410	3 109	1 779
1.01 to 1.50	9	6	16	21	6	24	27	21
1.51 or more	3	1	4	7	—	7	3	5
Mean .....	.42	.42	.44	.44	.36	.47	.44	.44
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	588	787	1 607	886	1 747	559	2 109	894
Less than \$20,000	30	28	13	68	3	43	89	32
\$20,000 to \$39,999	162	168	106	366	103	152	794	168
\$40,000 to \$59,999	213	302	301	347	347	189	748	248
\$60,000 to \$79,999	122	193	535	87	445	107	345	251
\$80,000 to \$99,999	34	37	337	16	340	31	75	113
\$100,000 to \$149,999	26	46	250	1	294	28	45	67
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	8	45	1	118	3	11	8
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	3	14	—	51	4	2	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	1	2	—	20	2	—	2
\$300,000 or more	—	1	4	—	26	—	—	1
Median (dollars)	48 600	52 600	73 600	40 400	79 000	47 100	43 400	59 900
Mean (dollars)	52 300	58 000	80 400	41 200	95 100	53 100	47 800	63 000
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	675	409	406	749	299	167	764	197
Median contract rent (dollars)	321	293	352	253	438	254	314	260
Mean contract rent (dollars)	313	302	362	253	484	262	310	274
With meals included in rent	—	1	—	4	3	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	163	—	169	525	313	—	—
No meals included in rent	656	391	394	720	270	135	723	169
No cash rent	19	17	12	25	26	31	41	28

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chemung County		Elmira city, Chemung County		Remainder of Chemung County	
	Elmira, NY MSA	Total	Elmira city	Tract 1	Tract 6	Tract 8
Occupied housing units	33 716	33 716	11 273	1 012	1 450	538
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	23 484	23 484	5 637	515	430	66
Percent of occupied housing units	69.7	69.7	50.0	50.9	29.7	12.3
Renter-occupied housing units	10 232	10 232	5 636	497	1 020	472
Percent of occupied housing units	30.3	30.3	50.0	49.1	70.3	87.7
ROOMS						
1 room	253	253	195	12	45	37
2 rooms	587	587	373	12	66	81
3 rooms	2 243	2 243	1 598	59	254	106
4 rooms	4 713	4 713	3 760	114	286	127
5 rooms	9 725	9 725	8 895	190	243	32
6 rooms	7 339	7 339	6 725	268	208	63
7 rooms	5 037	5 037	4 511	171	134	42
8 or more rooms	6 599	6 599	5 867	186	214	30
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	4.8	3.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.9	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.2	4.1	3.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached	22 719	22 719	5 496	542	333	64
1, attached	465	465	277	35	55	14
2	3 852	3 852	2 557	288	444	72
3 or 4	1 838	1 838	1 246	104	376	55
5 to 9	1 304	1 304	917	28	198	37
10 to 19	706	706	247	5	139	139
20 to 49	96	96	27	—	—	69
50 or more	559	559	397	—	—	19
Mobile home or trailer	1 949	1 949	6	2	—	132
Other	228	228	103	8	14	9
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person	8 570	8 570	3 646	263	541	261
2 persons	10 926	10 926	3 287	288	441	108
3 persons	5 810	5 810	1 833	190	230	66
4 persons	2 198	2 198	1 466	130	137	28
5 persons	2 169	2 169	1 066	83	88	46
6 or more persons	1 043	1 043	593	38	33	23
Median, occupied housing units	2.26	2.26	2.11	2.34	1.92	1.57
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.37	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.12	1.90
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.92	1.92	1.92	2.64	1.81	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less	33 301	33 301	11 086	984	1 433	518
1.01 to 1.50	350	350	160	25	13	20
1.51 or more	65	65	27	3	4	—
Mean	.43	.43	.43	.45	.42	.51
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units						
Less than \$20,000	18 082	18 082	4 610	425	272	47
\$20,000 to \$39,999	4 681	4 681	216	45	25	17
\$40,000 to \$59,999	4 401	4 401	1 456	285	119	27
\$60,000 to \$79,999	5 483	5 483	1 790	77	87	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3 849	3 849	693	13	32	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 953	1 953	184	—	4	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1 323	1 323	88	1	4	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	339	339	31	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	126	126	10	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	46	46	15	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	51	51	43 900	31 500	38 700	25 300
Mean (dollars)	53 300	53 300	49 600	32 900	42 000	25 400
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units						
Mean contract rent (dollars)	9 963	9 963	5 587	486	1 017	469
With meals included in rent	290	290	281	270	303	195
Mean contract rent (dollars)	295	295	285	278	306	259
No meals included in rent	26	26	15	1	5	3
Mean contract rent (dollars)	290	290	283	313	188	137
No cash rent	9 494	9 494	5 417	462	990	462
Mean contract rent (dollars)	443	443	155	23	22	4

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA		Chemung County		Elmira city, Chemung County				Remainder of Chemung County
	Total	Elmira city	Total	Elmira city	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 112
Occupied housing units -----	1 255	1 038			192	-	126	359	4
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	449	305			99	-	19	73	2
Percent of occupied housing units -----	35.8	29.4			51.6	-	15.1	20.3	50.0
Renter-occupied housing units -----	806	733			93	-	107	286	2
Percent of occupied housing units -----	64.2	70.6			48.4	-	84.9	79.7	50.0
ROOMS									
1 room -----	39	37			4	-	10	7	1
2 rooms -----	52	49			3	-	9	23	-
3 rooms -----	155	136			5	-	22	56	-
4 rooms -----	269	240			29	-	29	112	1
5 rooms -----	185	143			24	-	23	41	1
6 rooms -----	225	190			43	-	70	70	-
7 rooms -----	111	111			45	-	8	23	1
8 or more rooms -----	140	132			39	-	15	27	-
Median, occupied housing units -----	190	132			6.2	-	4.3	4.3	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.1	4.9			6.2	-	7.7	6.5	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	6.7	6.6			5.7	-	4.0	4.0	2.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2							
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached -----	465	313			106	-	20	66	2
1, attached -----	65	65			17	-	6	14	-
2 -----	202	182			44	-	32	36	-
3 or 4 -----	136	128			16	-	39	31	-
5 to 9 -----	245	227			9	-	27	115	-
10 to 19 -----	93	79			-	-	-	63	-
20 to 49 -----	19	19			-	-	-	19	-
50 or more -----	14	13			-	-	-	8	-
Mobile home or trailer -----	4	1			-	-	-	-	-
Other -----	12	11			-	-	2	7	-
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person -----	367	309			40	-	36	123	1
2 persons -----	337	276			47	-	32	107	1
3 persons -----	224	177			37	-	26	55	2
4 persons -----	175	143			26	-	19	40	-
5 persons -----	89	72			23	-	8	21	-
6 or more persons -----	63	61			19	-	5	13	-
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.27	2.26			2.74	-	2.34	2.03	2.50
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.43	2.35			2.52	-	3.00	1.89	2.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.17	2.22			3.00	-	2.30	2.07	2.00
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less -----	1 206	991			182	-	121	342	4
1.01 to 1.50 -----	35	34			9	-	2	15	-
1.51 or more -----	14	13			1	-	3	2	-
Mean -----	.52	.54			.52	-	.65	.52	.82
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	362	238			77	-	13	57	2
Less than \$20,000 -----	25	20			6	-	1	8	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	130	116			41	-	6	38	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	90	60			17	-	2	7	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	69	33			13	-	3	1	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	27	5			-	-	1	2	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	17	3			-	-	-	-	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	4	1			-	-	-	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	-	-			-	-	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	-	-			-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more -----	-	-			-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	44 300	37 600			34 800	-	38 800	32 500	72 500
Mean (dollars) -----	51 300	41 800			38 600	-	45 800	34 900	72 500
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	791	719			90	-	107	282	2
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	286	280			318	-	314	242	362
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	286	279			317	-	318	241	362
With meals included in rent -----	3	3			-	-	-	2	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	375	375			-	-	-	200	2
No meals included in rent -----	783	712			89	-	107	279	2
No cash rent -----	5	4			1	-	-	1	-

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County
Occupied housing units -----	162	162
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	105	105
Percent of occupied housing units -----	64.8	64.8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	57	57
Percent of occupied housing units -----	35.2	35.2
ROOMS		
1 room -----	4	4
2 rooms -----	8	8
3 rooms -----	13	13
4 rooms -----	21	21
5 rooms -----	18	18
6 rooms -----	20	20
7 rooms -----	21	21
8 or more rooms -----	57	57
Median, occupied housing units -----	6.3	6.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	7.6	7.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1. detached -----	111	111
1. attached -----	2	2
2 -----	16	16
3 or 4 -----	12	12
5 to 9 -----	6	6
10 to 19 -----	7	7
20 to 49 -----	—	—
50 or more -----	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	3	3
Other -----	3	3
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person -----	21	21
2 persons -----	30	30
3 persons -----	38	38
4 persons -----	44	44
5 persons -----	14	14
6 or more persons -----	15	15
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.29	3.29
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.61	3.61
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.62	2.62
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less -----	147	147
1.01 to 1.50 -----	11	11
1.51 or more -----	4	4
Mean -----	.58	.58
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	94	94
Less than \$20,000 -----	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	4	4
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	13	13
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	16	16
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	15	15
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	17	17
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	9	9
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	7	7
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	6	6
\$300,000 or more -----	6	6
Median (dollars) -----	97 800	97 800
Mean (dollars) -----	132 700	132 700
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	56	56
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	343	343
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	404	404
With meals included in rent -----	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	—	—
No meals included in rent -----	54	54
No cash rent -----	2	2

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmro, NY MSA	Chemung County		Elmro city, Chemung County
		Total	Elmro city	Tract 3
Occupied housing units -----	198	198	122	-
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	81	81	30	-
Percent of occupied housing units -----	40.9	40.9	24.6	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	117	117	92	-
Percent of occupied housing units -----	59.1	59.1	75.4	-
ROOMS				
1 room -----	10	10	8	-
2 rooms -----	10	10	10	-
3 rooms -----	28	28	22	-
4 rooms -----	32	32	23	-
5 rooms -----	40	40	21	-
6 rooms -----	29	29	13	-
7 rooms -----	18	18	13	-
8 or more rooms -----	31	31	12	-
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.0	5.0	4.4	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.5	6.5	6.9	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.1	4.1	3.9	-
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	81	81	32	-
2 -----	6	6	4	-
3 -----	31	31	24	-
3 or 4 -----	18	18	15	-
5 to 9 -----	31	31	26	-
10 to 19 -----	8	8	7	-
20 to 49 -----	1	1	1	-
50 or more -----	9	9	9	-
Mobile home or trailer -----	7	7	7	-
Other -----	6	6	4	-
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	44	44	36	-
2 persons -----	56	56	39	-
3 persons -----	34	34	17	-
4 persons -----	30	30	13	-
5 persons -----	23	23	9	-
6 or more persons -----	11	11	8	-
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.48	2.48	2.14	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.12	3.12	2.67	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.17	2.17	1.96	-
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	185	185	112	-
1.01 to 1.50 -----	9	9	8	-
1.51 or more -----	4	4	2	-
Mean -----	.69	.69	.70	-
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	56	56	21	-
Less than \$20,000 -----	5	5	2	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	14	14	6	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	14	14	7	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	10	10	3	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	5	5	3	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	5	5	-	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1	1	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	1	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	1	-	-
\$300,000 or more -----	1	1	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	48 300	48 300	34 200	-
Mean (dollars) -----	62 500	62 500	38 500	-
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	115	115	92	-
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	290	290	281	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	287	287	282	-
With meals included in rent -----	-	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	-	-	-	-
No meals included in rent -----	114	114	91	-
No cash rent -----	1	1	1	-

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chemung County	
	Elmira, NY MSA	Elmira city
Occupied housing units	33 604	11 211
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	23 438	5 623
Percent of occupied housing units	69.7	50.2
Renter-occupied housing units	10 166	5 588
Percent of occupied housing units	30.3	49.8
ROOMS		
1 room	248	191
2 rooms	581	369
3 rooms	2 229	1 148
4 rooms	4 897	1 750
5 rooms	6 701	1 885
6 rooms	7 339	2 422
7 rooms	5 026	1 584
8 or more rooms	6 583	1 862
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	22 669	5 478
2, detached	463	277
3 or 4	3 834	2 542
5 to 9	1 825	1 236
10 to 19	1 288	905
20 to 49	702	244
50 or more	96	27
Mobile home or trailer	555	393
Other	1 945	6
	227	103
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	8 547	3 629
2 persons	10 891	3 243
3 persons	5 787	1 825
4 persons	5 184	1 461
5 persons	2 156	663
6 or more persons	1 039	390
Median, occupied housing units	2.26	2.11
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.36	2.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.91	1.91
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	33 194	11 027
1.01 to 1.30	346	157
1.31 or more	64	27
Mean .....	.43	.43
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	18 048	4 601
Less than \$20,000	678	215
\$20,000 to \$39,999	4 395	1 653
\$40,000 to \$59,999	5 475	1 736
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3 842	691
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 779	144
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 320	88
\$150,000 to \$199,999	338	31
\$200,000 to \$249,999	125	18
\$250,000 to \$299,999	45	10
\$300,000 or more	51	15
Median (dollars)	53 300	43 900
Mean (dollars)	62 000	49 600
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 899	5 539
Median contract rent (dollars)	289	281
Mean contract rent (dollars)	295	284
With meals included in rent	26	15
Mean contract rent (dollars)	290	283
No meals included in rent	9 431	5 370
No cash rent	442	154

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chemung County		Elmira city, Chemung County									
	Chemung County		Elmira city									
	Elmira, NY MSA	Total	Elmira city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
ANCESTRY												
All persons	95 195	95 195	33 724	3 423	3 146	1 779	2 622	3 535	4 308	724	2 445	4 146
Ancestry specified	87 013	87 013	30 624	2 975	2 912	1 706	2 397	3 396	3 911	628	2 020	3 718
Single ancestry	46 765	46 765	17 487	1 790	1 795	1 556	1 095	1 953	2 237	398	1 470	1 935
Multiple ancestry	40 248	40 248	13 137	1 185	1 117	1 500	1 302	1 443	1 674	230	550	1 783
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	8 182	8 182	3 100	448	234	73	225	139	397	96	425	428
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	190 390	190 390	67 448	6 846	6 292	3 558	5 244	7 070	8 616	1 448	4 890	8 292
Arab	270	270	164	5	34	—	14	50	20	12	6	24
Austrian	334	334	45	—	—	—	—	16	7	8	—	—
Belgian	77	77	27	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Canadian	224	224	22	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—
Czech	425	425	49	—	10	—	—	—	7	5	—	—
Danish	220	220	82	—	—	—	11	13	174	—	—	—
Dutch	5 325	5 325	1 703	198	8	20	137	202	174	30	145	268
English	20 274	20 274	5 224	463	397	5	393	620	643	77	208	742
Finnish	464	464	87	29	6	6	12	34	34	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	4 219	4 219	1 039	84	112	6	127	82	172	48	25	136
French Canadian	919	919	364	52	25	12	—	35	6	—	28	115
German	27 036	27 036	8 535	710	774	24	698	1 061	982	211	374	1 264
Greek	273	273	95	4	—	5	7	19	9	—	6	12
Hungarian	327	327	57	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	11	13
Irish	21 508	21 508	7 979	718	555	65	767	1 083	1 206	171	219	1 163
Italian	9 849	9 849	4 045	326	550	96	456	488	673	76	130	418
Lithuanian	250	250	93	21	13	—	6	6	6	—	25	25
Norwegian	359	359	77	—	—	13	—	19	27	15	16	16
Polish	6 140	6 140	2 324	219	490	13	378	156	259	15	98	189
Portuguese	102	102	51	—	—	15	—	6	6	—	—	—
Romanian	90	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	770	770	271	106	10	—	20	30	53	—	4	25
Scotch-Irish	2 142	2 142	675	6	10	—	35	171	78	32	45	75
Scottish	2 841	2 841	821	24	94	—	96	76	112	—	55	131
Slovak	841	841	181	4	20	—	12	48	31	10	7	14
Subsaharan African	89	89	68	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	3	3
Swedish	1 799	1 799	532	43	8	—	110	24	116	—	25	16
Swiss	325	325	86	—	—	—	7	16	9	—	6	5
Ukrainian	1 716	1 716	438	78	45	—	94	22	67	—	11	36
United States or American	2 947	2 947	800	122	113	10	61	57	50	—	68	166
Welsh	1 772	1 772	458	23	47	—	46	73	55	9	19	84
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	316	316	157	21	—	81	—	6	21	—	20	8
Yugoslavian	49	49	26	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	12	—
Other ancestries	74 290	74 290	30 266	3 531	2 764	3 141	1 721	2 595	3 686	738	3 324	3 281
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	103	103	86	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	55	55	46	—	—	24	—	—	22	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	22	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
Panamanian	33	33	24	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	29	29	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	15	15	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	8	8	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira city, Chemung County— Con.		Remainder of Chemung County											
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112
ANCESTRY														
All persons	3 617	3 979	3 509	6 064	7 626	3 716	3 063	3 215	7 110	4 140	5 420	4 081	7 753	5 774
Ancestry specified	3 277	3 684	3 124	5 619	7 095	3 496	2 810	3 006	6 443	3 569	5 204	3 659	7 021	5 343
Single ancestry	1 385	1 873	1 531	2 674	3 518	1 957	1 588	1 571	3 311	1 846	2 855	1 846	3 587	2 924
Multiple ancestry	1 892	1 811	1 593	2 945	3 577	1 539	1 152	1 435	3 132	1 723	2 349	1 813	3 434	2 419
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	340	295	385	445	531	220	253	209	667	571	216	422	732	431
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	7 234	7 958	7 018	12 128	15 252	7 432	6 126	6 430	14 220	8 280	10 840	8 162	15 506	11 548
Arab	—	4	6	3	—	6	—	12	—	—	20	8	44	—
Austrian	—	9	17	30	58	—	—	21	41	51	10	11	24	26
Belgian	6	5	5	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	25	—	7	—
Canadian	—	5	9	11	7	34	—	—	31	28	18	16	21	16
Czech	27	—	25	44	93	7	7	24	41	32	10	20	47	47
Danish	32	7	19	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	2	8	26
Dutch	277	143	233	405	394	201	225	215	312	304	161	360	521	291
English	813	863	759	1 847	2 257	1 053	755	807	1 766	526	1 310	920	1 551	1 499
Finnish	—	6	201	7	37	—	15	16	47	6	—	33	—	15
French (except Basque)	123	124	188	364	385	124	143	186	424	244	213	210	444	255
French Canadian	52	39	24	65	—	49	48	44	72	75	15	38	78	47
German	1 211	1 226	1 079	1 938	2 305	1 201	830	873	2 144	1 149	1 391	1 349	2 660	1 582
Greek	26	7	11	—	9	—	12	19	29	7	—	—	61	—
Hungarian	14	—	27	6	—	19	34	—	41	—	46	27	—	43
Irish	927	1 035	713	1 397	1 729	728	636	706	1 465	830	1 425	787	2 084	1 029
Italian	360	472	265	473	715	229	199	385	997	313	815	217	733	463
Lithuanian	16	—	11	—	44	7	4	—	49	—	6	—	16	20
Norwegian	6	—	6	115	10	—	26	11	34	12	28	10	18	12
Polish	164	343	127	368	604	178	227	202	395	307	423	182	457	346
Portuguese	—	24	—	6	—	—	20	—	16	—	—	—	7	2
Romanian	—	—	—	—	57	16	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
Russian	—	23	16	7	33	49	8	17	30	67	190	17	19	—
Scotch-Irish	64	159	36	75	293	60	108	40	181	64	188	91	217	46
Scotch	123	110	119	228	243	173	92	126	281	130	169	101	171	114
Slovak	12	25	26	63	50	63	59	38	123	19	79	26	65	49
Subsaharan African	—	—	4	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	68	122	47	40	145	86	66	75	106	54	228	123	171	126
Swiss	43	—	17	13	—	6	32	—	—	31	18	13	12	18
Ukrainian	49	36	32	40	79	133	62	176	88	356	77	46	126	63
United States or American	72	81	198	233	123	179	103	126	244	184	83	288	228	178
Welsh	39	63	73	98	199	95	43	93	101	145	71	109	132	155
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	10	22	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	26	72
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	9	—
Other ancestries	2 630	2 855	2 616	4 018	5 128	2 628	2 330	2 184	5 099	3 245	3 585	3 098	5 427	4 666
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	17
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County		Elmira city, Chemung County					
		Total	Elmira city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	95 195	95 195	33 724	3 423	3 146	1 779	2 622	3 535	4 308
Native	92 994	92 994	33 043	3 371	3 055	1 627	2 586	3 493	4 134
Foreign born	2 201	2 201	681	52	91	152	36	42	174
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	258	258	91	17	45	—	—	5	8
Persons 5 years and over	88 355	88 355	30 852	3 121	2 843	1 779	2 371	3 227	3 938
In linguistically isolated households	377	377	113	17	59	—	—	5	16
Speak a language other than English	4 855	4 855	2 025	209	271	624	65	184	222
0a not speak English "very well"	1 697	1 697	575	97	134	146	13	34	71
Speak Spanish	1 770	1 770	905	42	33	533	28	53	35
0a not speak English "very well"	699	699	224	32	—	130	7	—	13
Linguistically isolated	32	32	14	4	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	317	317	91	—	15	5	—	13	58
0a not speak English "very well"	187	187	52	—	—	5	—	5	42
Linguistically isolated	116	116	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	23 886	23 886	8 700	927	807	381	547	969	1 496
Preprimary school	2 039	2 039	810	93	108	—	105	122	86
Public school	1 423	1 423	576	88	95	—	68	33	73
Elementary or high school	16 438	16 438	5 686	701	509	207	325	588	567
Public school	15 010	15 010	5 184	640	429	143	285	429	530
College	5 409	5 409	2 204	133	190	174	117	259	843
Public college	3 196	3 196	1 068	119	134	134	80	196	83
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	61 336	61 336	20 131	2 027	2 004	677	1 742	2 269	2 201
Less than 9th grade	4 450	4 450	1 855	283	224	19	80	98	155
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9 515	9 515	3 904	446	338	284	193	245	374
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22 496	22 496	7 354	820	884	148	609	492	862
Same college, no degree	10 575	10 575	3 252	283	276	179	338	409	345
Associate degree	4 841	4 841	1 538	77	153	34	169	278	212
Bachelor's degree	5 236	5 236	1 315	58	66	13	235	403	162
Graduate or professional degree	4 223	4 223	913	60	63	—	118	344	91
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.2	77.2	71.4	64.0	72.0	55.2	84.3	84.9	76.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.4	15.4	11.1	5.8	6.4	1.9	20.3	32.9	11.5
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	348	348	484	579	897	—	836	227	281
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 525	1 525	1 676	2 067	1 685	—	1 294	1 243	1 200
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 019	2 019	2 115	2 565	2 481	—	1 311	1 729	1 696
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	88 355	88 355	30 852	3 121	2 843	1 779	2 371	3 227	3 938
Same house	53 103	53 103	15 830	1 898	1 834	290	1 499	1 667	1 246
Different house in United States	34 784	34 784	14 760	1 205	993	1 477	872	1 516	2 541
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	11 639	11 639	6 718	778	461	12	490	638	1 019
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	9 388	9 388	2 024	74	131	—	263	199	348
Different MSA/PMSA	8 745	8 745	4 215	268	218	1 391	60	385	786
Not in an MSA/PMSA	5 012	5 012	1 803	85	183	74	59	294	388
Abroad	468	468	262	18	16	12	—	44	151
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	69 240	69 240	33 724	3 423	3 146	1 779	2 622	3 535	4 308
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	42 180	42 180	16 147	1 921	1 838	—	1 781	2 205	1 175
Rural population	25 955	25 955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	10 232	10 232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	471	471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	40 325	40 325	12 256	1 158	1 167	—	1 027	1 744	1 850
Car, truck, or van	36 303	36 303	10 162	974	956	—	939	1 558	1 277
Drive alone	31 171	31 171	8 573	862	796	—	817	1 349	982
Carpooled	5 132	5 132	1 589	112	160	—	122	209	295
Public transportation (including taxicab)	731	731	482	59	54	—	21	49	105
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	639	639	405	44	44	—	21	43	94
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	1 987	1 987	1 211	108	103	—	60	105	376
Other means	423	423	188	5	21	—	—	8	39
Worked at home	881	881	213	12	33	—	7	24	53
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.07	1.09	—	1.07	1.08	1.15
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.8	16.8	15.1	14.5	14.2	—	13.9	16.3	15.0
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	1 716	1 716	619	79	57	—	25	60	92
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	7 578	7 578	2 247	229	263	—	204	232	347
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	12 525	12 525	3 471	379	311	—	307	556	427
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	6 747	6 747	2 064	135	205	—	243	404	271
All other times	10 878	10 878	3 642	324	298	—	241	468	660
Worked in MSA of residence	33 986	33 986	11 099	1 054	1 057	—	943	1 490	1 671
Elmira city	17 845	17 845	7 535	757	747	—	641	981	1 174
Elmira Heights village	2 043	2 043	625	48	45	—	71	101	64
Horseheads village	5 425	5 425	964	79	120	—	77	132	139
Remainder of Chemung County	8 673	8 673	1 975	170	145	—	154	276	294
Worked outside MSA of residence	6 339	6 339	1 157	104	110	—	84	254	179
Binghamton city	77	77	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Remainder of Broome County	120	120	28	—	—	—	6	—	—
Waverly village	252	252	60	31	—	—	—	14	—
Remainder of Tioga County	187	187	31	—	—	—	5	6	15
Corning city	1 624	1 624	230	15	40	—	16	48	32
Harnett city	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Steuben County	790	790	140	5	—	—	8	45	15
Ithaca city	664	664	150	11	15	—	5	19	33
Remainder of Tompkins County	192	192	16	—	—	—	—	6	—
Sayre borough, PA	376	376	58	10	—	—	5	—	12
Remainder of Bradford County, PA	320	320	49	13	—	—	—	19	6
Schuyler County	560	560	94	—	15	—	11	17	38
Syracuse, NY MSA	80	80	15	—	—	—	—	8	—
Rochester, NY MSA	181	181	57	—	9	—	—	21	6
Susquehanna County, PA	9	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tioga County, PA	63	63	15	—	—	—	—	7	8
Worked elsewhere	820	820	202	19	31	—	28	39	7

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira city, Chemung County—Con.					Remainder of Chemung County			
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	724	2 445	4 146	3 617	3 979	3 509	6 064	7 626	3 716
Native	703	2 411	4 105	3 597	3 961	3 448	6 057	7 332	3 557
Foreign born	21	34	41	20	18	61	7	294	159
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	10	—	6	—	—	8	33	9	—
Persons 5 years and over	695	2 182	3 802	3 251	3 643	3 246	5 681	7 121	3 526
In linguistically isolated households	10	—	6	—	—	10	35	9	—
Speak a language other than English	55	89	102	112	92	110	168	443	194
Do not speak English "very well"	15	12	10	26	17	26	79	83	48
Speak Spanish	27	25	20	63	46	28	45	64	18
Do not speak English "very well"	10	—	—	15	17	4	27	9	12
Linguistically isolated	10	—	—	—	—	2	7	9	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	59	17
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	45	608	1 029	840	1 051	853	1 554	2 237	823
Preprimary school	—	33	104	68	91	95	141	151	72
Public school	—	33	84	57	45	74	89	121	55
Elementary or high school	39	481	787	664	818	673	1 187	1 528	571
Public school	39	474	775	664	776	640	1 099	1 398	547
College	6	94	138	108	142	85	226	558	180
Public college	—	70	63	92	97	46	178	402	122
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	583	1 448	2 614	2 139	2 427	2 206	3 864	4 989	2 724
Less than 9th grade	109	310	232	249	96	190	262	229	137
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	112	418	587	503	404	400	653	367	400
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	227	383	960	929	1 040	968	1 479	1 464	819
Some college, no degree	78	210	455	305	374	330	610	969	496
Associate degree	24	46	170	100	275	117	368	564	223
Bachelor's degree	7	59	138	42	132	122	280	886	401
Graduate or professional degree	26	22	72	11	106	79	212	510	248
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.1	49.7	68.7	64.8	79.4	73.3	76.3	88.1	80.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.7	5.6	8.0	2.5	9.8	9.1	12.7	28.0	23.8
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	2 400	904	577	522	269	374	308	23	282
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	271	1 910	1 932	2 062	1 943	1 568	1 622	1 432	1 469
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 778	2 169	2 208	2 311	2 518	2 147	2 015	1 901	1 764
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	695	2 182	3 802	3 251	3 643	3 246	5 681	7 121	3 526
Same house	225	930	2 385	1 539	2 317	2 085	3 510	4 948	2 271
Different house in United States	465	1 245	1 417	1 703	1 326	1 137	2 169	2 173	1 250
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	279	770	668	1 018	585	120	197	344	176
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	59	53	351	204	342	436	1 060	767	570
Different MSA/PMSA	98	305	201	326	177	318	393	583	292
Not in an MSA/PMSA	29	117	197	155	222	263	519	479	212
Abroad	5	7	—	9	—	24	2	—	5
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	724	2 445	4 146	3 617	3 979	—	84	3 269	3 716
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	118	356	2 672	1 181	2 900	—	84	2 371	2 993
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	3 509	5 980	4 357	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	1 172	2 257	2 514	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	62	191	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	163	470	1 680	1 294	1 703	1 555	2 821	3 903	1 585
Car, truck, or van	101	270	1 478	1 057	1 552	1 488	2 682	3 745	1 502
Drove alone	85	195	1 208	853	1 426	1 235	2 278	3 325	1 342
Carpooled	16	75	270	204	126	253	404	420	160
Public transportation (including taxicab)	11	69	40	53	21	5	7	22	13
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	11	58	23	46	21	5	7	22	13
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	51	120	102	100	86	24	47	34	21
Other means	—	5	29	65	16	9	35	37	20
Worked at home	—	6	31	19	28	29	50	65	29
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.18	1.11	1.12	1.05	1.10	1.08	1.06	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.4	17.7	14.2	15.0	16.0	27.6	22.4	17.4	15.3
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	33	7	128	72	66	83	149	80	40
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	28	54	340	215	335	405	640	637	277
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	35	115	529	278	534	444	329	1 568	547
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	22	53	248	230	253	329	620	620	285
All other times	45	235	404	480	487	422	846	933	407
Worked in MSA of residence	151	431	1 584	1 199	1 519	996	2 085	2 667	1 313
Elmira city	138	300	1 064	783	950	343	736	987	445
Elmira Heights village	13	33	84	50	116	59	145	82	84
Horseheads village	—	39	149	96	133	208	587	556	490
Remainder of Chemung County	—	59	287	270	320	386	617	1 042	294
Worked outside MSA of residence	12	39	96	95	184	559	736	1 236	272
Binghamton city	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	—
Remainder of Broome County	—	—	7	—	15	2	13	26	—
Waverly village	—	11	—	—	4	39	7	6	12
Remainder of Tioga County	—	—	—	—	5	77	2	—	6
Corning city	7	—	15	16	41	21	197	644	103
Hornell city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Remainder of Steuben County	—	17	12	18	20	5	91	240	33
Ithaca city	—	—	7	30	30	224	84	40	13
Remainder of Tompkins County	—	—	10	—	—	110	12	9	—
Sayre borough, PA	—	—	12	12	7	7	—	10	7
Remainder of Bradford County, PA	—	—	—	—	11	6	32	18	14
Schuylers County	—	—	7	6	—	11	207	66	25
Syracuse, NY MSA	—	—	—	—	7	2	6	22	8
Rochester, NY MSA	—	—	8	7	6	5	4	31	—
Susquehanna County, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tioga County, PA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	5	11	18	6	38	44	81	107	33

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chemung County—Con.							
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	3 063	3 215	7 110	4 140	5 420	4 081	7 753	5 774
Native	3 043	3 156	6 917	4 026	5 152	4 027	7 623	5 613
Foreign born	20	59	193	114	268	54	130	161
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	6	7	23	41	25	5	10	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 878	2 980	6 622	3 874	5 100	3 791	7 235	5 449
In linguistically isolated households	6	7	78	41	45	13	20	—
Speak a language other than English	99	92	342	240	295	167	185	495
Do not speak English "very well"	16	27	183	79	106	73	58	344
Speak Spanish	9	—	79	23	59	87	70	383
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	47	15	11	34	30	286
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	78	15	34	4	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	78	7	27	4	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	78	7	19	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	673	869	1 898	792	1 388	1 015	1 621	1 463
Preprimary school	70	94	152	86	112	51	135	70
Public school	32	62	89	79	40	50	104	52
Elementary or high school	460	531	1 392	601	885	790	1 127	1 007
Public school	424	498	1 296	528	792	699	1 118	789
College	143	244	354	105	391	174	359	386
Public college	99	169	245	56	227	115	308	161
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 087	2 121	4 714	2 826	3 854	2 601	5 304	3 915
Less than 9th grade	147	124	272	361	68	216	326	263
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	315	238	467	509	189	490	949	634
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	770	883	1 622	1 291	838	1 077	2 439	1 492
Some college, no degree	390	414	729	392	794	429	905	665
Associate degree	173	201	438	113	355	156	294	301
Bachelor's degree	173	173	512	111	740	115	186	222
Graduate or professional degree	119	88	474	49	870	118	205	338
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.9	82.9	84.3	69.2	93.3	72.9	76.0	77.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.0	12.3	20.9	5.7	41.8	9.0	7.4	14.3
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	413	215	258	244	172	285	280	252
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 040	1 188	1 191	1 266	1 292	1 794	1 665	1 453
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 682	1 908	2 165	1 996	1 946	2 051	1 923	2 090
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 878	2 980	6 622	3 874	5 100	3 791	7 235	5 449
Same house	1 564	1 855	4 138	2 391	3 457	2 702	4 997	3 355
Different house in United States	1 304	1 112	2 465	1 476	1 581	1 051	2 231	2 075
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	262	301	419	451	739	201	1 133	578
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	672	537	1 162	609	157	432	491	471
Different MSA/PMSA	289	212	482	184	449	297	330	701
Not in an MSA/PMSA	81	62	402	232	236	121	277	325
Abroad	10	13	19	7	62	38	7	19
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	3 063	3 040	4 458	4 105	5 218	—	7 753	810
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 878	2 125	3 057	2 522	4 395	—	6 123	485
Rural population	—	175	2 652	35	202	4 081	—	4 964
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	90	1 400	22	67	1 008	—	1 702
On farms	—	—	32	—	—	149	—	37
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 442	1 501	3 457	1 691	2 472	1 835	3 451	2 356
Car, truck, or van	1 225	1 387	3 320	1 494	2 323	1 675	3 077	2 223
Drove alone	1 044	1 145	2 897	1 238	2 127	1 407	2 656	1 904
Carpooled	181	242	423	256	196	268	421	319
Public transportation (including taxicab)	66	5	—	7	6	6	66	25
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	60	5	—	7	27	6	59	23
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	133	62	24	131	26	70	156	48
Other means	—	6	24	26	15	12	47	4
Worked at home	18	41	89	33	81	72	105	56
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.11	1.07	1.10	1.05	1.09	1.08	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.1	13.5	17.4	12.8	13.6	20.1	15.2	21.5
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	71	81	148	78	31	115	81	140
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	228	328	583	454	200	387	689	503
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	463	377	1 344	456	956	485	921	686
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	276	245	554	211	729	264	643	355
All other times	386	429	739	459	475	512	1 012	616
Worked in MSA of residence	1 252	1 294	2 939	1 492	2 230	1 322	3 179	2 118
Elmira city	460	554	988	620	1 463	618	1 917	1 179
Elmira Heights village	56	193	169	232	108	94	83	113
Horseheads village	450	189	929	301	204	134	208	205
Remainder of Chemung County	286	358	853	339	455	476	971	621
Worked outside MSA of residence	190	207	518	199	242	513	272	238
Binghamton city	—	15	16	—	—	—	17	7
Remainder of Broome County	6	6	12	—	—	25	—	2
Waverly village	7	—	8	7	8	92	—	6
Remainder of Tioga County	—	—	8	17	—	38	—	8
Corning city	31	28	101	67	97	4	47	54
Hornell city	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Steuben County	19	28	108	32	28	19	34	13
Ithaca city	46	6	35	26	—	8	19	13
Remainder of Tompkins County	—	—	—	7	6	13	19	—
Sayre borough, PA	33	8	39	14	21	140	13	26
Remainder of Bradford County, PA	11	19	16	—	—	98	33	24
Schuyler County	6	25	85	5	9	9	11	7
Syracuse, NY MSA	—	17	—	—	8	—	—	2
Rochester, NY MSA	—	9	16	7	16	6	14	16
Susquehanna County, PA	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Tioga County, PA	—	—	7	6	14	—	—	3
Worked elsewhere	31	46	51	11	35	57	65	57

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmiro, NY MSA	Chemung County		Elmira city, Chemung County					
		Total	Elmira city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	73 529	73 529	25 772	2 492	2 365	1 779	1 997	2 728	3 441
In labor force	44 372	44 372	14 106	1 386	1 398	—	1 168	1 893	2 089
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.3	60.3	54.7	55.6	59.1	—	58.5	69.4	60.7
Civilian labor force	44 293	44 293	14 071	1 381	1 381	—	1 160	1 893	2 089
Employed	41 063	41 063	12 530	1 191	1 199	—	1 058	1 758	1 871
Unemployed	3 230	3 230	1 541	190	182	—	102	135	218
Percent of civilian labor force	7.3	7.3	11.0	13.8	13.2	—	8.8	7.1	10.4
Not in labor force	29 157	29 157	11 666	1 106	967	1 779	829	835	1 352
Institutionalized persons	3 795	3 795	2 380	44	—	1 779	35	12	14
Enrolled in school	3 205	3 205	1 355	177	115	—	69	118	458
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	12 036	12 036	4 285	393	511	—	443	486	376
Females 16 years and over	38 333	38 333	13 468	1 346	1 360	—	1 117	1 521	1 959
In labor force	21 059	21 059	6 934	619	695	—	567	963	1 108
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.9	54.9	51.5	46.0	51.1	—	50.8	63.3	56.6
Civilian labor force	21 059	21 059	6 934	619	695	—	567	963	1 108
Employed	19 640	19 640	6 215	588	566	—	535	868	992
Unemployed	1 419	1 419	719	31	129	—	32	95	116
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	6.7	10.4	5.0	18.6	—	5.6	9.9	10.5
With own children under 6 years	5 588	5 588	2 231	266	257	—	181	229	277
In labor force	3 519	3 519	1 334	110	139	—	112	160	180
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 665	6 665	1 875	180	213	—	124	197	184
In labor force	5 318	5 318	1 464	147	180	—	118	163	131
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	7 951	7 951	3 264	345	354	—	286	356	410
All parents present in household in labor force	4 780	4 780	1 889	131	183	—	168	226	277
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	15 205	15 205	5 073	658	501	—	372	514	498
All parents present in household in labor force	11 087	11 087	3 542	416	367	—	346	415	333
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 504	5 504	2 307	238	131	393	116	220	479
Not enrolled in school	1 313	1 313	770	79	26	303	26	32	56
Unemployed or not in labor force	777	777	560	29	5	303	19	8	33
Not high school graduate	708	708	503	16	18	264	26	18	40
Employed	142	142	73	—	18	—	7	18	14
Unemployed	118	118	77	9	—	—	16	—	12
Not in labor force	448	448	353	7	—	264	3	—	14
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	41 063	41 063	12 530	1 191	1 199	—	1 058	1 758	1 871
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 909	3 909	938	70	96	—	116	147	119
Professional specialty occupations	6 311	6 311	1 695	104	108	—	188	485	314
Technicians and related support occupations	1 479	1 479	380	13	59	—	16	66	66
Sales occupations	4 700	4 700	1 257	122	132	—	133	212	122
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 437	6 437	2 168	194	181	—	269	334	332
Private household occupations	161	161	52	8	17	—	—	7	7
Protective service occupations	1 696	1 696	650	31	98	—	74	72	63
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 326	5 326	1 980	193	202	—	80	189	366
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	495	495	107	15	15	—	6	8	12
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 829	4 829	1 409	197	143	—	115	122	126
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 700	2 700	934	114	42	—	33	49	180
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 505	1 505	401	47	46	—	23	28	66
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 515	1 515	559	83	60	—	5	39	98
Construction	1 735	1 735	539	75	87	—	54	70	53
Manufacturing	8 520	8 520	2 365	302	198	—	161	277	343
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2 154	2 154	661	69	53	—	70	76	68
Wholesale and retail trade	9 300	9 300	2 845	321	298	—	239	336	431
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 811	1 811	500	15	64	—	64	109	32
Business and repair services	1 392	1 392	544	46	6	—	31	26	113
Professional and related services	11 481	11 481	3 556	275	302	—	275	666	634
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	41 063	41 063	12 530	1 191	1 199	—	1 058	1 758	1 871
Private wage and salary workers	31 471	31 471	9 438	912	894	—	742	1 296	1 515
Government workers	7 178	7 178	2 453	221	274	—	264	375	259
Local government workers	3 815	3 815	1 356	168	143	—	140	144	173
Self-employed workers	2 287	2 287	614	47	31	—	52	80	97
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	48 833	48 833	16 028	1 464	1 541	602	1 230	1 999	2 525
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	36 951	36 951	11 849	1 139	1 048	500	981	1 470	1 692
50 to 52 weeks	26 619	26 619	7 931	741	711	114	763	1 104	922
40 to 49 weeks	4 205	4 205	1 075	128	93	10	90	124	172
27 to 39 weeks	2 111	2 111	789	65	59	39	51	85	151
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	6 454	6 454	2 089	134	246	35	148	299	406
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	56 175	56 175	18 642	2 008	1 751	—	1 474	2 180	3 005
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 204	2 204	1 010	162	69	—	113	87	149
With a mobility limitation	1 199	1 199	546	76	27	—	81	45	78
In labor force	223	223	117	24	—	—	—	29	23
With a self-care limitation	1 568	1 568	719	129	69	—	76	48	89
With a work disability	5 655	5 655	2 419	319	198	—	159	203	357
In labor force	2 319	2 319	898	89	97	—	46	134	115
Prevented from working	2 828	2 828	1 310	199	84	—	107	53	192
No work disability	50 520	50 520	16 223	1 689	1 553	—	1 315	1 977	2 648
In labor force	40 614	40 614	12 783	1 262	1 202	—	1 077	1 709	1 934
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 480	13 480	4 715	435	597	—	480	536	422
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 376	2 376	979	77	101	—	89	98	60
With a mobility limitation	1 875	1 875	836	73	83	—	69	81	45
With a self-care limitation	1 380	1 380	532	32	59	—	47	63	38
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	3 889	3 889	1 526	189	204	—	153	129	175
Mean family income (dollars)	19 024	19 024	15 022	11 085	15 580	—	21 651	19 063	13 885
1 worker	6 715	6 715	2 358	255	330	—	171	178	252
Mean family income (dollars)	29 827	29 827	22 888	17 399	20 277	—	32 814	55 754	14 448
2 or more workers	14 291	14 291	3 895	388	388	—	406	554	421
Mean family income (dollars)	46 196	46 196	41 004	33 706	42 498	—	52 115	54 476	34 277

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira city, Chemung County—Can.					Remainder of Chemung County			
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	664	1 737	3 090	2 612	2 867	2 599	4 578	5 770	3 040
In labor force	225	667	1 865	1 509	1 906	1 740	3 149	4 060	1 712
Percent of persons 16 years and over	33.9	38.4	60.4	57.8	66.5	66.9	68.8	70.4	56.3
Civilian labor force	225	667	1 865	1 509	1 901	1 736	3 140	4 060	1 706
Employed	189	490	1 703	1 317	1 754	1 582	2 882	3 936	1 620
Unemployed	36	177	162	192	147	154	258	124	86
Percent of civilian labor force	16.0	26.5	8.7	12.7	7.7	8.9	8.2	3.1	5.0
Not in labor force	439	1 070	1 225	1 103	961	859	1 429	1 710	1 328
Institutionalized persons	112	384	—	—	—	—	—	20	221
Enrolled in school	8	93	121	95	101	100	183	270	110
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	225	262	575	523	491	337	554	621	635
Females 16 years and over	304	1 106	1 664	1 497	1 594	1 319	2 324	2 998	1 697
In labor force	107	402	831	725	917	804	1 454	1 828	854
Percent of females 16 years and over	35.2	36.3	49.9	48.4	57.5	61.0	62.6	61.0	50.3
Civilian labor force	107	402	831	725	917	804	1 454	1 828	854
Employed	94	306	769	647	850	743	1 367	1 765	807
Unemployed	13	96	62	78	67	61	87	63	47
Percent of civilian labor force	12.1	23.9	7.5	10.8	7.3	7.6	6.0	3.4	5.5
With own children under 6 years	20	168	280	311	242	208	320	419	163
In labor force	6	84	183	179	181	149	209	248	117
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5	168	264	200	340	270	529	683	251
In labor force	—	112	218	127	268	217	449	563	216
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	29	300	396	426	362	306	438	602	238
All parents present in household in labor force	7	134	245	244	274	213	270	350	155
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	39	414	694	595	788	636	1 160	1 425	516
All parents present in household in labor force	—	203	536	351	575	473	911	1 013	415
Persons 16 to 19 years	25	137	218	174	176	198	390	462	168
Not enrolled in school	17	69	79	65	18	72	82	16	33
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	59	64	29	—	28	63	8	8
Not high school graduate	6	55	21	34	5	29	44	8	6
Employed	6	—	—	5	5	6	—	—	6
Unemployed	—	14	21	5	—	9	23	—	—
Not in labor force	—	41	—	24	—	14	21	8	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	189	490	1 703	1 317	1 754	1 582	2 882	3 936	1 620
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	17	26	151	66	130	116	223	306	167
Professional specialty occupations	7	27	161	79	222	123	370	739	289
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	50	26	84	60	109	163	54
Sales occupations	12	14	166	162	182	162	224	616	218
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7	79	230	220	322	252	436	598	241
Private household occupations	—	—	6	7	—	3	15	8	6
Protective service occupations	17	—	154	56	85	48	91	109	89
Service occupations, except protective and household	38	213	244	236	219	221	401	291	190
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	11	15	8	17	48	73	26	10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	36	36	242	157	235	234	431	463	216
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	44	44	155	143	130	160	282	160	81
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	14	47	56	74	76	112	92	41
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11	26	82	101	54	79	115	69	18
Construction	6	18	45	78	53	109	128	151	39
Manufacturing	51	126	309	257	341	356	855	1 022	326
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	14	128	81	102	63	143	237	49
Wholesale and retail trade	22	112	346	328	412	330	575	833	365
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	4	78	48	86	57	74	189	83
Business and repair services	11	17	104	85	105	41	104	178	60
Professional and related services	58	142	421	290	493	433	651	1 006	465
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	189	490	1 703	1 317	1 754	1 582	2 882	3 936	1 620
Private wage and salary workers	129	372	1 223	1 043	1 312	1 217	2 261	3 271	1 199
Government workers	47	104	402	186	321	269	409	420	345
Local government workers	13	55	248	93	179	142	205	180	184
Self-employed workers	13	14	78	81	121	94	192	223	72
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	330	703	1 998	1 618	2 018	1 821	3 367	4 350	1 914
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	226	412	1 639	1 153	1 589	1 435	2 611	3 322	1 379
50 to 52 weeks	129	198	1 270	779	1 200	1 057	2 005	2 613	1 012
40 to 49 weeks	32	54	90	153	129	142	269	303	241
27 to 39 weeks	18	51	94	76	100	116	139	170	37
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	69	81	155	231	285	191	418	528	294
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	311	1 068	2 472	2 066	2 307	2 232	3 928	5 024	2 131
With a mobility or self-care limitation	45	65	108	135	77	109	138	67	69
With a mobility limitation	18	14	73	102	32	76	65	60	41
In labor force	—	5	18	18	—	7	21	7	10
With a self-care limitation	45	65	54	81	63	79	104	38	54
With a work disability	92	219	278	364	230	257	397	273	137
In labor force	55	77	78	124	83	97	209	126	59
Prevented from working	37	130	163	210	135	141	130	126	63
No work disability	219	849	2 194	1 702	2 077	1 975	3 531	4 751	1 994
In labor force	154	579	1 744	1 362	1 760	1 618	2 844	3 829	1 606
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	241	285	618	546	555	363	641	726	682
With a mobility or self-care limitation	67	78	163	175	71	74	100	150	85
With a mobility limitation	67	71	127	149	71	64	92	97	52
With a self-care limitation	23	62	88	101	19	34	54	112	66
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	36	153	162	160	165	119	146	196	201
Mean family income (dollars)	16 277	7 045	22 524	9 496	15 859	17 656	22 770	21 899	20 922
1 worker	26	187	362	317	280	268	449	550	249
Mean family income (dollars)	34 988	9 769	21 933	18 346	25 623	23 444	25 543	44 926	29 606
2 or more workers	42	137	600	374	585	568	1 127	1 467	633
Mean family income (dollars)	20 495	18 843	38 685	28 147	46 487	37 735	41 991	57 142	50 967

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chemung County—Con.							
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 447	2 469	5 384	3 333	4 304	3 094	6 096	4 643
In labor force	1 593	1 609	3 647	1 874	2 660	2 036	3 691	2 495
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.1	65.2	67.7	56.2	61.8	65.8	60.5	53.7
Civilian labor force	1 579	1 609	3 638	1 874	2 660	2 036	3 691	2 493
Employed	1 470	1 542	3 457	1 715	2 541	1 850	3 527	2 411
Unemployed	109	67	181	159	119	186	164	82
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	4.2	5.0	8.5	4.5	9.1	4.4	3.3
Not in labor force	854	860	1 737	1 459	1 644	1 058	2 405	2 148
Institutionalized persons	10	—	325	—	—	—	—	839
Enrolled in school	59	121	132	128	211	175	158	203
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	490	458	586	775	1 025	418	1 284	568
Females 16 years and over	1 311	1 318	2 829	1 836	2 351	1 568	3 341	1 973
In labor force	771	763	1 731	842	1 230	900	1 758	1 190
Percent of females 16 years and over	58.8	57.9	61.2	45.9	52.3	57.4	52.6	60.3
Civilian labor force	771	763	1 731	842	1 230	900	1 758	1 190
Employed	739	730	1 647	811	1 167	802	1 674	1 173
Unemployed	32	33	84	31	63	98	84	17
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	4.3	4.9	3.7	5.1	10.9	4.8	1.4
With own children under 6 years	168	221	390	225	273	219	437	314
In labor force	116	153	265	103	172	150	288	215
With own children 6 to 17 years only	190	219	612	266	456	355	568	391
In labor force	164	181	497	186	384	269	418	310
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	224	280	561	313	357	335	637	396
All parents present in household in labor force	159	177	367	119	212	219	389	261
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	433	517	1 291	549	914	754	1 107	830
All parents present in household in labor force	316	397	1 042	354	717	515	769	623
Persons 16 to 19 years	116	165	365	165	271	231	360	306
Not enrolled in school	28	22	48	34	13	51	98	46
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	17	7	20	8	23	12	14
Not high school graduate	4	7	12	12	13	28	26	16
Employed	—	—	5	—	5	17	26	4
Unemployed	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	2
Not in labor force	4	—	7	12	8	11	—	10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 470	1 542	3 457	1 715	2 541	1 850	3 527	2 411
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	154	168	455	124	463	104	187	208
Professional, specialty occupations	237	228	647	125	870	198	381	409
Technicians and related support occupations	55	75	171	70	88	57	131	66
Sales occupations	177	160	425	154	368	186	484	269
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	168	230	506	265	368	248	552	405
Private household occupations	6	—	28	7	2	—	—	5
Protective service occupations	29	90	9	34	39	95	197	126
Service occupations, except protective and household	229	181	353	256	141	203	601	279
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	12	—	35	8	—	130	16	22
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	177	159	425	248	62	263	462	280
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	111	109	131	191	31	142	241	127
Transportation and material moving occupations	71	57	105	136	40	121	127	126
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	44	85	96	76	56	101	128	89
Construction	36	46	155	83	81	133	102	133
Manufacturing	232	359	708	502	318	401	646	430
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	65	79	161	108	129	113	201	145
Wholesale and retail trade	455	387	857	471	415	403	867	497
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36	42	142	29	282	46	189	142
Business and repair services	57	24	62	44	12	79	133	54
Professional and related services	439	385	1 038	319	1 106	419	935	729
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 470	1 542	3 457	1 715	2 541	1 850	3 527	2 411
Private wage and salary workers	1 084	1 214	2 611	1 539	1 865	1 441	2 701	1 630
Government workers	282	273	641	132	461	252	598	643
Local government workers	126	117	371	58	286	120	300	370
Self-employed workers	98	50	205	40	207	143	218	131
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 684	1 737	3 793	2 094	2 842	2 205	3 907	3 091
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 254	1 386	2 952	1 589	2 106	1 809	2 908	2 351
50 to 52 weeks	835	1 059	2 284	1 129	1 529	1 262	2 168	1 735
40 to 49 weeks	222	105	323	141	397	228	414	345
27 to 39 weeks	102	99	193	119	43	88	136	80
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	257	202	440	271	390	218	656	500
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 855	1 944	4 343	2 501	3 103	2 630	4 670	3 172
With a mobility or self-care limitation	84	74	70	158	63	83	161	118
With a mobility limitation	35	30	62	58	25	31	85	85
In labor force	9	—	—	5	8	13	15	11
With a self-care limitation	55	50	16	118	53	56	148	78
With a work disability	199	148	316	313	148	221	507	320
In labor force	102	80	156	102	60	97	174	159
Prevented from working	71	68	124	176	88	88	306	137
No work disability	1 656	1 796	4 027	2 188	2 955	2 409	4 163	2 852
In labor force	1 399	1 467	3 361	1 726	2 432	1 893	3 384	2 272
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	568	525	707	832	1 201	464	1 426	630
With a mobility or self-care limitation	106	43	81	221	143	66	225	103
With a mobility limitation	89	31	81	143	126	39	148	77
With a self-care limitation	61	17	47	141	47	49	165	55
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	112	117	210	187	305	122	452	196
Mean family income (dollars)	20 885	20 132	23 166	15 266	35 185	13 496	19 046	19 069
1 worker	239	315	458	345	301	285	587	311
Mean family income (dollars)	29 530	27 989	41 640	21 881	64 159	24 394	31 036	30 570
2 or more workers	460	504	1 242	543	1 001	758	1 182	911
Mean family income (dollars)	40 646	43 449	52 290	36 937	65 564	40 150	42 504	47 999

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chemung County			Elmira city, Chemung County					
	Elmira, NY MSA	Total	Elmira city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	35 184	35 184	12 277	1 194	1 275	—	1 025	1 461	1 568
Less than \$5,000	1 671	1 671	1 039	65	90	—	58	66	166
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 377	4 377	2 329	281	256	—	104	120	269
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 594	3 594	1 719	172	221	—	133	196	292
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7 088	7 088	2 532	305	158	—	198	276	423
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 949	5 949	1 704	137	201	—	170	239	161
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 528	6 528	1 660	150	206	—	151	205	171
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 216	4 216	938	84	119	—	132	230	49
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 060	1 060	213	—	24	—	55	57	28
\$100,000 or more	701	701	143	—	—	—	24	72	9
Median (dollars)	26 135	26 135	18 548	17 170	19 909	—	25 903	26 869	15 896
Mean (dollars)	31 985	31 985	25 149	21 944	24 448	—	34 217	37 663	20 752
Families	24 895	24 895	7 779	832	922	—	730	861	848
Median income (dollars)	32 014	32 014	24 567	19 167	26 719	—	32 442	38 021	18 417
Males 15 years and over, with income	32 418	32 418	10 647	1 056	960	676	852	1 162	1 385
Median income (dollars)	18 476	18 476	13 384	11 864	18 167	2 500	20 119	20 878	10 959
Percent year-round full-time workers	50.3	50.3	43.9	41.1	42.3	16.1	49.4	58.0	36.8
Median income (dollars)	26 362	26 362	23 858	19 394	26 198	17 250	30 145	30 570	20 494
Females 15 years and over, with income	33 673	33 673	11 994	1 128	1 222	—	965	1 432	1 792
Median income (dollars)	9 357	9 357	8 015	6 954	7 935	—	11 148	11 375	6 502
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.5	30.5	27.1	27.2	25.0	—	35.4	30.0	23.0
Median income (dollars)	16 842	16 842	15 925	14 750	15 806	—	16 892	21 700	15 694
Per capita income (dollars)	12 069	12 069	9 489	7 824	9 853	2 167	13 383	15 817	8 166
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	35 184	35 184	12 277	1 194	1 275	—	1 025	1 461	1 568
With earnings	26 465	26 465	8 637	820	915	—	731	1 115	1 175
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 277	33 277	26 733	22 644	23 770	—	36 097	38 607	20 975
With Social Security income	11 752	11 752	4 304	449	538	—	393	426	391
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 061	8 061	7 459	7 180	7 544	—	9 173	8 492	7 289
With public assistance income	2 943	2 943	1 967	256	259	—	103	79	231
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 916	3 916	3 778	4 177	3 604	—	5 120	4 777	3 996
With retirement income	7 827	7 827	2 541	268	334	—	292	270	270
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 876	6 876	5 688	5 238	5 718	—	6 800	5 858	6 840
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	37 536	37 536	30 416	23 569	28 589	—	41 209	49 434	24 177
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 369	37 369	27 080	19 806	21 899	—	35 734	52 334	20 613
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 691	37 691	34 109	27 772	34 967	—	45 138	46 347	28 781
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 751	41 751	37 183	29 415	35 780	—	46 553	55 529	31 504
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 216	44 216	36 846	29 607	33 453	—	45 215	57 209	33 607
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 621	39 621	37 493	29 269	37 500	—	47 321	53 483	30 159
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 611	19 611	15 226	10 741	13 590	—	15 719	30 096	14 095
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 167	14 167	11 267	7 815	7 490	—	12 455	30 460	9 681
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 136	27 136	22 472	21 958	26 438	—	22 246	29 819	23 217
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	24 895	24 895	7 779	832	922	—	730	861	848
Householder worked in 1989	18 960	18 960	5 558	516	660	—	529	681	611
With related children under 18 years	12 675	12 675	4 266	480	463	—	311	444	509
With related children under 5 years	5 090	5 090	2 103	249	231	—	172	215	259
Married-couple families	19 830	19 830	5 216	546	567	—	587	670	482
Householder worked in 1989	15 564	15 564	3 986	392	426	—	432	559	369
With related children under 18 years	9 574	9 574	2 587	268	241	—	217	368	230
With related children under 5 years	3 815	3 815	1 214	119	114	—	123	171	112
Female householder, no husband present	4 155	4 155	2 120	203	292	—	129	157	322
Householder worked in 1989	2 781	2 781	1 289	79	201	—	89	106	203
With related children under 18 years	2 675	2 675	1 455	164	211	—	86	68	241
With related children under 5 years	1 083	1 083	776	116	111	—	49	36	130
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	13 074	13 074	5 873	526	455	—	354	739	1 010
Nonfamily householder	10 289	10 289	4 498	362	353	—	295	600	720
65 years and over	4 766	4 766	2 043	202	169	—	149	217	213
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	90 195	90 195	30 414	3 374	3 134	—	2 577	3 514	3 565
Persons under 18 years	23 607	23 607	8 555	1 061	859	—	674	881	940
Related children under 18 years	23 492	23 492	8 478	1 061	855	—	663	870	921
Related children 5 to 17 years	16 789	16 789	5 657	759	552	—	422	562	557
Persons 65 years and over	13 480	13 480	4 715	435	597	—	480	536	422
Persons 75 years and over	5 210	5 210	1 988	143	249	—	221	226	171
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	2 215	2 215	1 507	202	220	—	83	41	171
Percent below poverty level	8.9	8.9	19.4	24.3	23.9	—	11.4	4.8	20.2
Householder worked in 1989	1 201	1 201	817	81	140	—	48	13	74
With related children under 18 years	1 864	1 864	1 323	190	199	—	70	41	159
With related children under 5 years	1 064	1 064	822	122	132	—	64	28	90
Married-couple families	738	738	401	34	61	—	33	—	27
Householder worked in 1989	476	476	275	28	44	—	21	—	11
With related children under 18 years	495	495	298	28	49	—	26	—	15
With related children under 5 years	327	327	200	15	49	—	26	—	10
Female householder, no husband present	1 343	1 343	1 001	140	159	—	50	41	122
Householder worked in 1989	651	651	480	43	96	—	27	13	46
With related children under 18 years	1 245	1 245	926	140	150	—	44	41	122
With related children under 5 years	684	684	575	107	83	—	38	28	68
Unrelated individuals	2 981	2 981	1 707	167	133	—	90	116	306
Nonfamily householder	1 937	1 937	1 098	77	60	—	64	64	174
65 years and over	950	950	519	41	23	—	28	22	63
Persons	10 247	10 247	6 739	906	796	—	399	232	831
Percent below poverty level	11.4	11.4	22.2	26.9	25.4	—	15.5	6.6	23.3
Persons under 18 years	4 048	4 048	2 963	442	372	—	202	86	330
Related children under 18 years	3 946	3 946	2 893	442	368	—	191	75	318
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 485	2 485	1 765	301	203	—	96	33	191
Persons 65 years and over	1 195	1 195	649	48	35	—	34	22	83
Persons 75 years and over	617	617	369	17	18	—	34	16	55
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 849	3 849	2 704	285	303	—	166	113	331
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	14 073	14 073	8 530	1 199	957	—	449	424	1 168
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	27 654	27 654	14 081	2 039	1 426	—	666	761	1 991

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira city, Chemung County—Con.					Remainder of Chemung County			
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	394	826	1 583	1 521	1 430	1 240	2 144	2 656	1 469
Less than \$5,000	65	212	98	167	52	47	69	60	23
\$5,000 to \$9,999	163	311	183	439	203	139	140	124	74
\$10,000 to \$14,999	36	80	212	223	154	144	140	83	154
\$15,000 to \$24,999	72	157	342	324	277	286	471	354	371
\$25,000 to \$34,999	41	35	282	198	240	233	471	438	267
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10	31	299	133	304	262	524	611	225
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	139	32	153	102	261	613	236
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7	—	14	5	23	18	19	275	82
\$100,000 or more	—	—	14	—	24	9	19	98	37
Median (dollars)	8 407	7 379	23 984	12 961	25 873	25 125	29 632	41 263	29 896
Mean (dollars)	13 619	10 755	27 353	16 909	31 803	28 282	32 877	46 586	36 123
Families	104	477	1 124	851	1 030	955	1 722	2 213	1 083
Median income (dollars)	20 667	8 032	28 476	17 268	31 711	28 472	32 569	46 480	33 512
Males 15 years and over, with income	333	548	1 370	1 058	1 247	1 232	2 097	2 667	1 318
Median income (dollars)	8 271	6 399	18 587	10 963	17 596	16 981	20 831	27 821	21 978
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.0	19.2	54.5	44.0	57.3	52.7	58.9	64.9	44.7
Median income (dollars)	15 833	13 125	25 100	19 388	26 096	22 648	24 883	34 914	28 849
Females 15 years and over, with income	291	947	1 413	1 351	1 453	1 163	1 981	2 470	1 541
Median income (dollars)	7 426	5 867	9 432	7 244	9 250	8 287	10 918	10 537	11 250
Percent year-round full-time workers	13.4	9.8	37.1	23.2	33.4	34.9	38.8	35.7	27.4
Median income (dollars)	13 162	15 536	15 975	11 983	18 056	15 192	15 996	19 114	17 067
Per capita income (dollars)	9 141	4 375	10 468	7 060	11 547	10 090	11 619	16 396	15 196
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	394	826	1 583	1 521	1 430	1 240	2 144	2 656	1 469
With earnings	174	441	1 158	1 016	1 092	987	1 843	2 314	1 037
Mean earnings (dollars)	14 195	11 933	28 569	18 632	33 652	29 212	32 197	45 782	36 309
With Social Security income	209	271	577	574	506	361	602	615	601
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 671	5 751	7 639	6 372	7 914	7 744	7 716	8 498	8 732
With public assistance income	117	302	132	350	138	85	58	78	55
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 186	3 825	3 778	3 343	3 779	5 098	3 140	3 250	6 543
With retirement income	119	93	352	200	337	226	444	508	477
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 543	4 941	4 700	4 112	6 256	4 888	7 600	10 012	10 682
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	22 658	11 502	30 960	20 989	35 909	31 222	36 073	50 985	40 480
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 650	10 560	30 505	18 982	31 911	31 262	38 008	56 157	42 068
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 995	13 679	31 430	23 836	40 248	31 181	34 234	45 779	39 516
Married-couple families (dollars)	22 370	14 341	34 601	25 116	40 466	33 878	37 525	52 803	43 279
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 632	15 676	34 718	25 344	38 621	35 323	39 962	58 215	47 515
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 173	11 207	34 488	24 838	42 212	32 441	35 179	47 117	40 811
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 357	9 447	19 282	13 358	17 733	17 112	23 653	32 441	24 792
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	795	8 044	18 573	9 648	13 548	10 105	21 511	21 127	19 083
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 302	12 699	20 082	21 210	26 635	23 743	26 792	40 581	29 860
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	104	477	1 124	851	1 030	955	1 722	2 213	1 083
Householder worked in 1989	63	286	843	585	784	740	1 463	1 875	809
With related children under 18 years	32	359	594	524	550	517	891	1 152	440
With related children under 5 years	17	166	297	281	216	198	312	394	150
Married-couple families	42	154	837	527	804	790	1 527	2 024	880
Householder worked in 1989	25	98	666	398	621	632	1 298	1 731	650
With related children under 18 years	18	112	421	307	405	408	780	1 063	341
With related children under 5 years	13	44	208	159	151	154	277	376	147
Female householder, no husband present	36	282	234	268	197	109	143	141	168
Householder worked in 1989	21	167	129	155	139	59	122	111	137
With related children under 18 years	4	219	138	190	134	70	89	75	88
With related children under 5 years	4	97	68	108	57	23	18	18	3
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	332	463	637	851	506	408	562	558	437
Nonfamily householder	290	349	459	670	400	285	422	443	386
65 years and over	140	173	269	333	178	136	147	187	217
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	612	2 010	4 133	3 580	3 915	3 460	6 024	7 576	3 495
Persons under 18 years	68	734	1 131	1 044	1 163	964	1 620	2 050	758
Related children under 18 years	68	729	1 118	1 036	1 157	956	1 618	2 050	758
Related children 5 to 17 years	39	477	774	680	835	704	1 261	1 551	568
Persons 65 years and over	241	285	618	546	555	363	641	726	682
Persons 75 years and over	129	149	214	264	222	143	225	216	226
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	14	293	145	222	116	83	52	51	14
Percent below poverty level	13.5	61.4	12.9	26.1	11.3	8.7	3.0	2.3	1.3
Householder worked in 1989	10	150	97	131	73	52	43	30	14
With related children under 18 years	14	251	134	168	97	68	38	11	14
With related children under 5 years	4	137	87	98	60	36	25	11	—
Married-couple families	—	73	51	80	42	36	26	51	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	48	45	53	25	27	20	30	—
With related children under 18 years	—	62	46	42	30	25	20	11	—
With related children under 5 years	—	34	34	21	11	18	18	11	—
Female householder, no husband present	4	195	87	134	69	37	26	—	14
Householder worked in 1989	—	89	45	78	43	15	23	—	14
With related children under 18 years	4	164	81	118	62	35	18	—	14
With related children under 5 years	4	81	53	69	44	14	7	—	—
Unrelated individuals	101	227	191	299	77	118	128	126	32
Nonfamily householder	92	186	90	241	50	64	93	81	26
65 years and over	19	82	73	149	19	49	18	50	12
Persons	140	1 206	734	999	496	385	307	242	90
Percent below poverty level	22.9	60.0	17.8	27.9	12.7	11.1	5.1	3.2	2.6
Persons under 18 years	19	549	336	381	246	125	62	20	35
Related children under 18 years	19	544	323	373	240	119	60	20	35
Related children 5 to 17 years	8	325	206	249	153	73	35	—	35
Persons 65 years and over	19	116	80	182	30	54	18	62	12
Persons 75 years and over	16	59	42	95	17	29	12	18	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	62	630	321	267	226	116	162	61	17
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	219	1 356	773	1 391	594	578	457	373	163
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	332	1 696	1 556	2 309	1 305	1 283	1 352	813	576

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chemung County—Con.							
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 355	1 284	2 389	1 737	2 191	1 462	3 172	1 808
Less than \$5,000	36	56	52	57	23	62	111	36
\$5,000 to \$9,999	143	97	115	378	94	139	466	139
\$10,000 to \$14,999	175	137	98	176	121	144	337	166
\$15,000 to \$24,999	397	249	398	486	366	340	523	315
\$25,000 to \$34,999	207	262	367	277	281	317	770	355
\$35,000 to \$49,999	246	317	619	280	535	280	595	374
\$50,000 to \$74,999	115	141	556	78	459	110	290	317
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19	15	111	5	127	47	36	63
\$100,000 or more	17	10	73	—	185	23	44	43
Median (dollars)	23 587	30 328	38 812	20 247	40 764	26 095	26 380	31 855
Mean (dollars)	28 226	31 170	42 709	22 873	50 893	30 324	29 267	36 255
Families	811	936	1 910	1 075	1 607	1 165	2 221	1 418
Median income (dollars)	31 182	33 897	41 881	25 840	47 783	28 961	30 099	35 410
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 090	1 141	2 429	1 482	1 876	1 445	2 680	2 314
Median income (dollars)	17 872	22 175	23 764	16 776	28 910	17 300	19 467	18 125
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.3	55.8	56.2	48.6	54.6	53.0	49.1	47.8
Median income (dollars)	21 897	29 233	30 980	20 842	35 581	23 551	24 879	26 478
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 233	1 171	2 490	1 625	2 079	1 323	2 906	1 697
Median income (dollars)	9 654	9 933	11 541	7 645	15 197	9 182	9 294	11 221
Percent year-round full-time workers	26.8	36.0	36.9	25.2	24.2	37.3	29.4	36.7
Median income (dollars)	17 245	16 587	19 088	15 645	21 466	14 778	15 924	17 483
Per capita income (dollars)	12 479	12 393	14 684	9 684	20 651	10 872	12 053	11 987
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 355	1 284	2 389	1 737	2 191	1 462	3 172	1 808
With earnings	1 024	1 032	2 053	1 179	1 540	1 191	2 189	1 439
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 524	30 736	41 486	24 795	54 448	30 728	31 386	37 203
With Social Security income	486	369	549	749	895	426	1 229	566
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 854	9 020	8 938	7 681	9 128	7 981	8 560	8 513
With public assistance income	58	54	108	136	30	81	190	43
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 076	4 530	3 005	3 476	2 215	4 560	4 567	3 894
With retirement income	347	296	524	470	524	228	809	433
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 597	7 773	9 023	4 532	9 173	5 571	5 241	6 793
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	34 641	35 331	46 534	28 335	59 535	33 505	34 699	40 178
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 912	36 468	47 560	26 497	67 779	33 953	33 548	41 896
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 985	34 398	45 516	29 796	53 670	33 118	35 607	38 682
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 127	38 644	49 465	30 550	62 110	34 617	37 390	41 869
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 766	41 573	51 937	31 369	69 561	35 835	39 918	44 577
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 686	36 323	47 033	29 922	56 361	33 507	35 643	39 530
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 484	16 942	26 408	20 956	34 778	24 704	22 138	24 855
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 667	13 486	20 970	11 951	39 801	16 287	15 381	18 756
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 688	21 506	32 995	28 896	32 686	30 837	32 319	30 002
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	811	936	1 910	1 075	1 607	1 165	2 221	1 418
Householder worked in 1989	600	725	1 519	778	1 243	906	1 129	1 129
With related children under 18 years	363	449	1 006	524	706	579	1 059	723
With related children under 5 years	142	173	357	205	230	211	342	273
Married-couple families	665	785	1 645	797	1 442	1 011	1 779	1 269
Householder worked in 1989	490	632	1 312	592	1 124	804	1 310	1 003
With related children under 18 years	256	374	857	369	642	505	765	627
With related children under 5 years	114	161	317	157	220	175	262	241
Female householder, no husband present	131	123	230	239	136	121	376	118
Householder worked in 1989	105	80	180	156	90	84	273	95
With related children under 18 years	102	70	140	128	56	63	261	78
With related children under 5 years	28	12	31	32	10	36	72	24
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	638	428	621	818	605	414	1 212	500
Nonfamily householder	544	348	479	662	584	297	951	390
65 years and over	228	122	96	345	380	152	514	199
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 053	3 197	6 731	4 122	5 416	4 063	7 715	4 929
Persons under 18 years	672	806	1 862	892	1 286	1 102	1 770	1 270
Related children under 18 years	672	806	1 852	880	1 286	1 102	1 770	1 264
Related children 5 to 17 years	487	579	1 385	614	970	812	1 258	943
Persons 65 years and over	568	525	707	832	1 201	464	1 426	630
Persons 75 years and over	233	190	229	325	531	189	554	161
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	28	43	76	86	—	71	158	46
Percent below poverty level	3.5	4.6	4.0	8.0	—	6.1	7.1	3.2
Householder worked in 1989	6	32	45	35	—	39	61	27
With related children under 18 years	14	37	58	68	—	45	158	30
With related children under 5 years	14	13	31	18	—	24	55	15
Married-couple families	20	15	45	36	—	51	31	26
Householder worked in 1989	6	9	36	12	—	25	22	14
With related children under 18 years	6	9	36	18	—	27	31	14
With related children under 5 years	6	9	18	4	—	14	22	7
Female householder, no husband present	8	23	31	50	—	18	117	18
Householder worked in 1989	—	23	9	23	—	14	39	11
With related children under 18 years	8	23	22	50	—	18	117	14
With related children under 5 years	8	4	13	14	—	10	33	6
Unrelated individuals	95	67	54	201	44	113	221	75
Nonfamily householder	55	46	34	153	44	71	135	37
65 years and over	37	17	—	95	32	35	58	28
Persons	216	165	327	440	44	369	708	215
Percent below poverty level	7.1	5.2	4.9	10.7	.8	9.1	9.2	4.4
Persons under 18 years	54	43	139	118	—	129	292	68
Related children under 18 years	54	43	129	110	—	129	292	62
Related children 5 to 17 years	34	26	71	90	—	98	219	39
Persons 65 years and over	57	17	23	107	32	57	67	40
Persons 75 years and over	40	—	9	45	32	23	26	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	31	109	83	81	12	135	257	81
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	308	243	514	817	106	466	1 027	491
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	846	672	1 107	1 803	507	1 294	2 245	1 075

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chemung County			Elmira city, Chemung County				Remainder of Chemung County
	Elmira, NY MSA	Total	Elmira city	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 112
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	88 354	88 354	28 862	2 751	405	3 782	1 443	5 050
Native	86 975	86 975	28 460	2 699	387	3 723	1 412	5 026
Foreign born	1 379	1 379	402	52	18	59	31	24
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	199	199	76	17	—	8	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	82 136	82 136	26 486	2 516	405	3 486	1 324	4 729
Speak a language other than English	3 448	3 448	1 435	182	236	142	58	152
Do not speak English "very well"	1 024	1 024	358	82	23	16	7	57
In linguistically isolated households	251	251	98	17	—	16	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	21 571	21 571	7 120	682	81	1 243	286	1 161
Preprimary school	1 889	1 889	708	69	—	63	5	68
Public school	1 300	1 300	484	64	—	50	5	50
Elementary or high school	14 870	14 870	4 589	514	41	443	247	846
Public school	13 680	13 680	4 149	453	36	409	240	783
College	4 812	4 812	1 823	99	40	737	34	247
Public college	2 926	2 926	841	90	27	79	19	161
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	57 987	57 987	18 001	1 664	172	1 994	937	3 383
Less than 9th grade	4 162	4 162	1 654	241	12	145	225	218
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8 520	8 520	3 202	315	54	331	268	439
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	21 661	21 661	6 766	725	23	791	225	1 370
Some college, no degree	9 925	9 925	2 857	221	73	310	132	541
Associate degree	4 623	4 623	1 395	51	10	190	33	262
Bachelor's degree	5 018	5 018	1 227	51	—	136	38	215
Graduate or professional degree	4 078	4 078	900	60	—	91	16	338
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.1	78.1	73.0	66.6	61.6	76.1	47.4	80.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.7	15.7	11.8	6.7	—	11.4	5.8	16.3
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 326	1 326	1 364	1 704	—	772	1 783	1 337
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	82 136	82 136	26 486	2 516	405	3 486	1 324	4 729
Same house	50 824	50 824	14 102	1 439	67	1 167	483	3 165
Different house in United States	31 080	31 080	12 265	1 059	326	2 269	834	1 553
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	10 740	10 740	5 878	664	5	875	544	578
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	9 177	9 177	1 978	74	—	327	53	469
Different MSA/PMSA	6 421	6 421	2 751	239	299	702	125	233
Not in an MSA/PMSA	4 742	4 742	1 658	82	22	365	112	273
Abroad	232	232	119	18	12	50	7	11
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	38 748	38 748	11 227	958	—	1 640	249	2 348
Car, truck, or van	35 101	35 101	9 474	847	—	1 163	157	2 217
Drove alone	30 276	30 276	8 055	764	—	900	127	1 898
Carpooled	4 825	4 825	1 419	83	—	263	30	319
Public transportation	605	605	369	25	—	86	30	23
Other means	2 174	2 174	1 180	74	—	344	56	52
Worked at home	868	868	204	12	—	47	6	56
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.8	16.8	15.0	14.5	—	15.4	15.5	21.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	32 638	32 638	10 158	863	—	1 478	225	2 110
Central city	16 922	16 922	6 841	626	—	1 012	148	1 175
Outside central city	15 716	15 716	3 317	237	—	466	77	935
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	6 110	6 110	1 069	95	—	162	24	238
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	68 346	68 346	22 166	2 035	405	3 103	1 089	3 927
In labor force	42 369	42 369	12 730	1 116	—	1 846	330	2 487
Employed	39 438	39 438	11 455	966	—	1 661	256	2 403
Unemployed	2 875	2 875	1 248	145	—	185	74	82
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	6.8	9.8	13.1	—	10.0	22.4	3.3
Females 16 years and over	36 651	36 651	12 226	1 080	—	1 770	719	1 969
Employed	18 783	18 783	5 614	462	—	879	134	1 169
Unemployed	1 252	1 252	571	18	—	102	41	17
With own children under 6 years	5 310	5 310	2 031	228	—	248	99	314
In labor force	3 339	3 339	1 197	83	—	159	31	215
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 238	6 238	1 619	137	—	151	90	391
In labor force	4 969	4 969	1 265	117	—	102	55	310
Persons 16 to 19 years	4 801	4 801	1 716	172	92	433	73	286
Not enrolled in school	1 013	1 013	478	65	78	52	43	46
Unemployed or not in labor force	494	494	285	15	78	29	43	14
Not high school graduate	476	476	271	9	71	36	43	16
Employed	142	142	73	—	—	14	—	4
Unemployed	93	93	52	9	—	8	9	2
Not in labor force	241	241	146	—	71	14	34	10
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	46 009	46 009	14 232	1 218	167	2 288	384	2 744
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	34 882	34 882	10 519	968	137	1 497	218	2 152
50 to 52 weeks	25 536	25 536	7 301	623	47	846	108	1 643
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	53 472	53 472	16 739	1 622	—	2 667	557	3 164
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 040	2 040	874	104	—	115	44	118
With a mobility limitation	1 140	1 140	491	51	—	72	9	85
In labor force	209	209	103	15	—	23	5	11
With a self-care limitation	1 426	1 426	601	82	—	55	44	78
With a work disability	5 260	5 260	2 091	247	—	320	89	318
In labor force	2 171	2 171	794	67	—	107	45	157
Prevented from working	2 612	2 612	1 115	160	—	163	44	137
No work disability	48 212	48 212	14 648	1 375	—	2 347	468	2 846
In labor force	38 830	38 830	11 547	1 021	—	1 699	285	2 268
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 154	13 154	4 445	364	—	422	158	628
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 313	2 313	922	56	—	60	58	103
With a mobility limitation	1 828	1 828	789	52	—	45	54	77
With a self-care limitation	1 342	1 342	500	27	—	38	51	55

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmiro, NY MSA	Chemung County		Elmiro city, Chemung County				Remainder of Chemung County
		Total	Elmiro city	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 112
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	39 438	39 438	11 455	966	—	1 661	256	2 403
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 815	3 815	912	66	—	114	22	208
Professional specialty occupations	6 023	6 023	1 549	99	—	255	—	409
Technicians and related support occupations	1 412	1 412	345	7	—	62	—	66
Sales occupations	4 581	4 581	1 186	94	—	116	5	269
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 220	6 220	1 987	165	—	286	39	405
Private household occupations	153	153	44	—	—	7	—	5
Protective service occupations	1 646	1 646	637	31	—	63	—	126
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 928	4 928	1 695	147	—	331	102	277
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	479	479	107	15	—	12	11	22
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 697	4 697	1 296	163	—	120	30	278
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 573	2 573	824	77	—	164	23	125
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 453	1 453	365	36	—	49	6	126
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 458	1 458	508	66	—	82	18	87
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	33 670	33 670	11 159	1 004	—	1 443	454	1 804
Less than \$5,000	1 406	1 406	788	45	—	153	86	36
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 117	4 117	2 095	248	—	261	216	139
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 383	3 383	1 546	116	—	268	42	166
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 828	6 828	2 304	286	—	362	89	315
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 810	5 810	1 616	113	—	155	6	351
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 352	6 352	1 566	115	—	165	15	374
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 109	4 109	902	81	—	49	—	317
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 015	1 015	199	—	—	21	—	63
\$100,000 or more	650	650	143	—	—	9	—	43
Median (dollars)	26 467	26 467	19 427	17 924	—	15 721	7 302	31 885
Mean (dollars)	32 172	32 172	25 998	22 314	—	20 804	10 420	36 267
Families	23 836	23 836	7 019	679	—	747	232	1 414
Median income (dollars)	32 359	32 359	25 687	19 972	—	18 808	6 888	35 492
Per capita income (dollars)	12 460	12 460	10 310	8 229	3 336	8 579	4 414	13 170
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	33 670	33 670	11 159	1 004	—	1 443	454	1 804
With earnings	25 345	25 345	7 871	685	—	1 059	236	1 435
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 327	33 327	27 564	23 032	—	21 460	11 230	37 221
With Social Security income	11 410	11 410	4 006	373	—	375	166	566
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 143	8 143	7 626	7 369	—	7 424	6 403	8 513
With public assistance income	2 567	2 567	1 598	208	—	204	143	43
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 988	3 988	3 867	4 083	—	3 822	4 492	3 894
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	37 695	37 695	31 624	24 203	—	24 618	10 025	40 204
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 450	37 450	28 490	20 904	—	21 042	10 254	41 926
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 468	41 468	37 675	30 175	—	31 374	14 718	41 903
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 571	43 571	37 479	31 422	—	33 634	15 703	44 620
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 303	20 303	15 904	11 022	—	14 214	5 356	24 855
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 731	14 731	11 739	7 422	—	9 583	5 111	18 756
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	23 836	23 836	7 019	679	—	747	232	1 414
Householder worked in 1989	18 138	18 138	5 023	427	—	526	140	1 127
With related children under 18 years	11 884	11 884	3 724	389	—	428	194	721
With related children under 5 years	4 778	4 778	1 859	203	—	237	108	271
Married-couple families	19 323	19 323	4 935	461	—	444	106	1 265
Householder worked in 1989	15 135	15 135	3 777	328	—	338	79	1 001
With related children under 18 years	9 185	9 185	2 397	225	—	200	94	625
With related children under 5 years	3 681	3 681	1 136	99	—	112	44	239
Female householder, no husband present	3 670	3 670	1 689	158	—	259	104	118
Householder worked in 1989	2 434	2 434	990	63	—	149	52	95
With related children under 18 years	2 313	2 313	1 134	127	—	190	86	78
With related children under 5 years	937	937	633	96	—	108	50	24
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	12 428	12 428	5 373	453	—	965	299	496
Nonfamily householder	9 834	9 834	4 140	325	—	696	222	390
65 years and over	4 600	4 600	1 923	188	—	213	117	197
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	85 653	85 653	27 107	2 702	—	3 145	1 018	4 915
Persons under 18 years	21 836	21 836	7 191	802	—	734	348	1 266
Related children under 18 years	21 733	21 733	7 125	802	—	715	348	1 260
Related children 5 to 17 years	15 620	15 620	4 800	567	—	425	240	941
Persons 65 years and over	13 154	13 154	4 445	364	—	422	158	628
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	1 910	1 910	1 210	148	—	155	165	46
Percent below poverty level	8.0	8.0	17.2	21.8	—	20.7	71.1	3.3
Householder worked in 1989	1 046	1 046	662	59	—	67	97	27
With related children under 18 years	1 597	1 597	1 064	142	—	143	146	30
With related children under 5 years	924	924	686	96	—	90	98	15
Married-couple families	678	678	345	19	—	27	57	26
Householder worked in 1989	429	429	228	13	—	11	41	14
With related children under 18 years	440	440	247	13	—	15	51	14
With related children under 5 years	283	283	160	—	—	10	34	7
Female householder, no husband present	1 120	1 120	782	112	—	106	94	18
Householder worked in 1989	547	547	376	36	—	39	47	11
With related children under 18 years	1 049	1 049	734	112	—	106	81	14
With related children under 5 years	596	596	487	96	—	68	50	6
Unrelated individuals	2 703	2 703	1 473	139	—	298	126	75
Nonfamily householder	1 770	1 770	945	74	—	174	100	37
65 years and over	873	873	449	38	—	63	40	28
Persons	8 791	8 791	5 345	610	—	721	618	215
Percent below poverty level	10.3	10.3	19.7	22.6	—	22.9	60.7	4.4
Persons under 18 years	3 288	3 288	2 214	270	—	244	259	68
Related children under 18 years	3 198	3 198	2 155	270	—	232	259	62
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 076	2 076	1 361	176	—	133	168	39
Persons 65 years and over	1 083	1 083	544	38	—	83	46	40
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 136	3 136	2 031	185	—	286	278	81
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	12 333	12 333	6 881	832	—	974	710	491

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chemung County			Elmira city, Chemung County				Remainder of Chemung County
	Elmira, NY MSA	Total	Elmira city	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 112
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	5 128	5 128	4 132	608	1 214	405	898	529
Native	4 841	4 841	3 976	608	1 113	367	895	434
Foreign born	287	287	156	—	101	38	3	95
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 719	4 719	3 786	550	1 214	349	775	525
Speak a language other than English	564	564	346	20	276	8	12	165
Do not speak English "very well"	235	235	102	8	77	8	5	119
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 583	1 583	1 264	203	228	178	285	202
Preprimary school	98	98	72	24	—	23	22	2
Public school	84	84	72	24	—	23	22	2
Elementary or high school	1 086	1 086	925	145	139	104	217	95
Public school	948	948	880	145	94	104	217	2
College	399	399	267	34	89	51	46	105
Public college	206	206	187	29	81	—	41	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 571	2 571	1 905	350	433	179	468	391
Less than 9th grade	206	206	168	42	—	6	82	24
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	843	843	637	118	217	30	140	140
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	682	682	549	95	111	71	140	93
Some college, no degree	503	503	336	62	80	29	70	95
Associate degree	174	174	123	26	12	22	13	32
Bachelor's degree	123	123	79	7	13	21	17	7
Graduate or professional degree	40	40	13	—	—	—	6	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.2	59.2	57.7	54.3	49.9	79.9	52.6	58.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.3	6.3	4.8	2.0	3.0	11.7	4.9	1.8
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 329	1 329	1 431	1 680	—	750	1 534	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 719	4 719	3 786	550	1 214	349	775	525
Same house	1 908	1 908	1 602	453	197	79	386	155
Different house in United States	2 750	2 750	2 133	97	1 017	232	389	362
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	724	724	701	65	—	133	210	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	38	38	24	—	—	21	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	1 810	1 810	1 291	29	970	55	174	317
Not in an MSA/PMSA	178	178	117	3	47	23	5	45
Abroad	61	61	51	—	—	38	—	8
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 118	1 118	914	193	—	162	200	2
Car, truck, or van	811	811	620	120	—	99	95	—
Drive alone	597	597	460	91	—	71	50	—
Carpooled	214	214	160	29	—	28	45	—
Public transportation	126	126	113	34	—	19	39	2
Other means	172	172	172	39	—	38	66	—
Worked at home	9	9	9	—	—	6	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.7	16.7	15.8	14.6	—	13.1	16.5	30.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	978	978	836	184	—	145	195	2
Central city	690	690	609	124	—	120	141	2
Outside central city	288	288	227	60	—	25	54	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	140	140	78	9	—	17	5	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	4 039	4 039	3 176	444	1 214	251	595	523
In labor force	1 446	1 446	1 201	257	—	187	300	2
Employed	1 159	1 159	944	218	—	162	205	2
Unemployed	273	273	249	39	—	25	95	—
Percent of civilian labor force	19.1	19.1	20.9	15.2	—	13.4	31.7	—
Females 16 years and over	1 306	1 306	1 112	266	—	149	354	—
Employed	656	656	543	126	—	96	150	—
Unemployed	131	131	131	13	—	14	55	—
With own children under 6 years	200	200	166	38	—	29	61	—
In labor force	150	150	118	27	—	21	45	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	263	263	222	43	—	29	74	—
In labor force	212	212	171	30	—	25	53	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	577	577	535	66	280	35	60	7
Not enrolled in school	281	281	281	14	218	4	22	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	264	264	264	14	218	4	12	—
Not high school graduate	232	232	232	7	193	4	12	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	25	25	25	—	—	4	5	—
Not in labor force	207	207	207	7	193	—	7	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 126	2 126	1 596	233	388	211	294	259
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 601	1 601	1 212	164	335	181	173	150
50 to 52 weeks	796	796	575	111	67	70	73	62
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 941	1 941	1 654	373	—	251	468	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	118	118	118	58	—	21	21	—
With a mobility limitation	50	50	50	25	—	6	5	—
In labor force	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	100	100	100	47	—	21	21	—
With a work disability	296	296	283	72	—	24	118	—
In labor force	76	76	76	22	—	—	20	—
Prevented from working	197	197	184	39	—	24	86	—
Na work disability	1 645	1 645	1 371	301	—	227	350	—
In labor force	1 312	1 312	1 089	228	—	187	269	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	307	307	258	71	—	—	122	2
With a mobility or self-care limitation	63	63	57	21	—	—	20	—
With a mobility limitation	47	47	47	21	—	—	17	—
With a self-care limitation	38	38	32	5	—	—	11	—

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County		Elmira city, Chemung County				Remainder of Chemung County	
		Total	Elmira city	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 112	
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	1 159	1 159	944	218	—	162	205	2	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	50	50	21	4	—	—	4	—	
Professional specialty occupations -----	155	155	122	5	—	39	23	—	
Technicians and related support occupations -----	48	48	26	6	—	—	—	—	
Sales occupations -----	66	66	66	28	—	6	9	—	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	208	208	181	29	—	46	40	—	
Private household occupations -----	8	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	
Protective service occupations -----	48	48	13	—	—	—	—	—	
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	282	282	236	46	—	26	94	—	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	121	121	107	34	—	6	6	2	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	102	102	102	37	—	16	21	—	
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	45	45	36	11	—	17	8	—	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	26	26	26	10	—	6	—	—	
INCOME IN 1989									
Households -----	1 186	1 186	1 010	177	—	111	359	—	
Less than \$5,000 -----	230	230	223	14	—	13	126	—	
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	223	223	209	33	—	8	95	—	
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	172	172	150	56	—	16	38	—	
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	221	221	213	19	—	55	65	—	
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	82	82	71	17	—	6	19	—	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	144	144	94	35	—	6	16	—	
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	86	86	36	3	—	—	—	—	
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	21	21	14	—	—	7	—	—	
\$100,000 or more -----	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars) -----	14 101	14 101	12 708	13 867	—	17 102	7 061	—	
Mean (dollars) -----	21 136	21 136	17 215	20 185	—	21 009	10 591	—	
Families -----	783	783	679	140	—	87	232	—	
Median income (dollars) -----	18 505	18 505	14 932	14 079	—	17 614	8 833	—	
Per capita income (dollars) -----	5 823	5 823	5 015	6 571	1 968	6 286	4 364	3 590	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households -----	1 186	1 186	1 010	177	—	111	359	—	
With earnings -----	818	818	680	122	—	102	192	—	
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	24 634	24 634	19 136	21 038	—	17 767	12 042	—	
With Social Security income -----	331	331	291	76	—	16	105	—	
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	5 268	5 268	5 167	6 253	—	4 135	4 719	—	
With public assistance income -----	324	324	324	48	—	19	159	—	
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 394	3 394	3 394	4 582	—	3 293	3 226	—	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars) -----	24 947	24 947	19 922	21 080	—	22 119	12 112	—	
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	23 658	23 658	16 816	14 215	—	17 402	10 854	—	
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	38 765	38 765	30 888	26 741	—	44 467	13 276	—	
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	42 828	42 828	30 683	22 014	—	31 796	15 090	—	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	14 403	14 403	12 473	9 756	—	13 605	10 759	—	
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	10 320	10 320	9 562	9 283	—	10 205	10 316	—	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families -----	783	783	679	140	—	87	232	—	
Householder worked in 1989 -----	558	558	454	76	—	71	133	—	
With related children under 18 years -----	550	550	474	78	—	75	157	—	
With related children under 5 years -----	220	220	198	40	—	22	53	—	
Married-couple families -----	318	318	242	72	—	24	45	—	
Householder worked in 1989 -----	246	246	170	51	—	17	16	—	
With related children under 18 years -----	218	218	159	30	—	24	15	—	
With related children under 5 years -----	84	84	63	14	—	—	—	—	
Female householder, no husband present -----	417	417	389	45	—	63	168	—	
Householder worked in 1989 -----	285	285	257	16	—	54	105	—	
With related children under 18 years -----	301	301	284	37	—	51	128	—	
With related children under 5 years -----	113	113	112	20	—	22	42	—	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	553	553	454	73	—	45	164	2	
Nonfamily householder -----	403	403	331	37	—	24	127	—	
65 years and over -----	156	156	113	14	—	—	56	2	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	3 254	3 254	2 808	608	—	354	893	6	
Persons under 18 years -----	1 166	1 166	1 055	208	—	168	335	4	
Related children under 18 years -----	1 161	1 161	1 050	208	—	168	330	4	
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	781	781	704	150	—	112	207	2	
Persons 65 years and over -----	307	307	258	71	—	—	122	2	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families -----	264	264	264	48	—	16	128	—	
Percent below poverty level -----	33.7	33.7	38.9	34.3	—	18.4	55.2	—	
Householder worked in 1989 -----	122	122	122	16	—	7	53	—	
With related children under 18 years -----	226	226	226	42	—	16	105	—	
With related children under 5 years -----	103	103	103	20	—	—	39	—	
Married-couple families -----	41	41	41	9	—	—	16	—	
Householder worked in 1989 -----	32	32	32	9	—	—	7	—	
With related children under 18 years -----	36	36	36	9	—	—	11	—	
With related children under 5 years -----	25	25	25	9	—	—	—	—	
Female householder, no husband present -----	201	201	201	28	—	16	101	—	
Householder worked in 1989 -----	86	86	86	7	—	7	42	—	
With related children under 18 years -----	174	174	174	28	—	16	83	—	
With related children under 5 years -----	70	70	70	11	—	—	31	—	
Unrelated individuals -----	229	229	208	28	—	8	101	—	
Nonfamily householder -----	145	145	138	3	—	—	86	—	
65 years and over -----	77	77	70	3	—	—	42	—	
Persons -----	1 189	1 189	1 158	272	—	85	534	—	
Percent below poverty level -----	36.5	36.5	41.2	44.7	—	24.0	59.8	—	
Persons under 18 years -----	586	586	576	154	—	61	246	—	
Related children under 18 years -----	581	581	571	154	—	61	241	—	
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	353	353	348	116	—	45	134	—	
Persons 65 years and over -----	112	112	105	10	—	—	70	—	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	593	593	572	81	—	39	315	—	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	1 394	1 394	1 343	343	—	128	592	—	

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons -----	678	678
Notive -----	241	241
Foreign born -----	437	437
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households -----	49	49
Persons 5 years and over -----	623	623
Speak a language other than English -----	477	477
Do not speak English "very well" -----	199	199
In linguistically isolated households -----	116	116
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	262	262
Preprimary school -----	10	10
Public school -----	7	7
Elementary or high school -----	166	166
Public school -----	147	147
College -----	86	86
Public college -----	19	19
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over -----	365	365
Less than 9th grade -----	26	26
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	26	26
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	45	45
Some college, no degree -----	46	46
Associate degree -----	28	28
Bachelor's degree -----	89	89
Graduate or professional degree -----	105	105
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	85.8	85.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	53.2	53.2
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	1 228	1 228
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over -----	623	623
Some house -----	154	154
Different house in United States -----	319	319
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	18	18
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	91	91
Different MSA/PMSA -----	199	199
Not in on MSA/PMSA -----	11	11
Abroad -----	150	150
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over -----	296	296
Car, truck, or van -----	260	260
Drove alone -----	215	215
Carpooled -----	45	45
Public transportation -----	—	—
Other means -----	32	32
Worked at home -----	4	4
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	17.0	17.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	237	237
Central city -----	145	145
Outside central city -----	92	92
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	59	59
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over -----	476	476
In labor force -----	338	338
Employed -----	304	304
Unemployed -----	34	34
Percent of civilian labor force -----	10.1	10.1
Females 16 years and over -----	236	236
Employed -----	132	132
Unemployed -----	19	19
With own children under 6 years -----	35	35
In labor force -----	16	16
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	104	104
In labor force -----	83	83
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	43	43
Not enrolled in school -----	8	8
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	8	8
Not high school graduate -----	—	—
Employed -----	—	—
Unemployed -----	—	—
Not in labor force -----	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	309	309
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	232	232
50 to 52 weeks -----	152	152
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	462	462
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	32	32
With a mobility limitation -----	9	9
In labor force -----	5	5
With a self-care limitation -----	28	28
With a work disability -----	30	30
In labor force -----	26	26
Prevented from working -----	4	4
No work disability -----	432	432
In labor force -----	308	308
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	4	4
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	—	—
With a mobility limitation -----	—	—
With a self-care limitation -----	—	—

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	304	304
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	36	36
Professional specialty occupations	125	125
Technicians and related support occupations	13	13
Sales occupations	46	46
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7	7
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	65	65
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12	12
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	177	177
Less than \$5,000	12	12
\$5,000 to \$9,999	26	26
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7	7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	28	28
\$35,000 to \$49,999	23	23
\$50,000 to \$74,999	13	13
\$75,000 to \$99,999	24	24
\$100,000 or more	44	44
Median (dollars)	47 917	47 917
Mean (dollars)	79 824	79 824
Families	145	145
Median income (dollars)	59 550	59 550
Per capita income (dollars)	21 346	21 346
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	177	177
With earnings	168	168
Mean earnings (dollars)	79 266	79 266
With Social Security income	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—
With public assistance income	12	12
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	608	608
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	94 909	94 909
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	97 970	97 970
Married-couple families (dollars)	100 522	100 522
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	101 048	101 048
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 559	17 559
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 640	5 640
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	145	145
Householder worked in 1989	141	141
With related children under 18 years	129	129
With related children under 5 years	41	41
Married-couple families	126	126
Householder worked in 1989	126	126
With related children under 18 years	120	120
With related children under 5 years	36	36
Female householder, no husband present	9	9
Householder worked in 1989	5	5
With related children under 18 years	9	9
With related children under 5 years	5	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	41	41
Nonfamily householder	32	32
65 years and over	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	607	607
Persons under 18 years	218	218
Related children under 18 years	218	218
Related children 5 to 17 years	166	166
Persons 65 years and over	4	4
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	13	13
Percent below poverty level	9.0	9.0
Householder worked in 1989	9	9
With related children under 18 years	13	13
With related children under 5 years	9	9
Married-couple families	9	9
Householder worked in 1989	9	9
With related children under 18 years	9	9
With related children under 5 years	9	9
Female householder, no husband present	4	4
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	4	4
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals	21	21
Nonfamily householder	12	12
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	43	43
Percent below poverty level	7.1	7.1
Persons under 18 years	9	9
Related children under 18 years	9	9
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	16	16
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	57	57

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County		Elmira city, Chemung County
		Total	Elmira city	Tract 3
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons -----	1 263	1 263	864	521
Native -----	1 042	1 042	744	434
Foreign born -----	221	221	120	87
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households -----	10	10	10	—
Persons 5 years and over -----	1 191	1 191	792	521
Speak a language other than English -----	805	805	545	452
Do not speak English "very well" -----	376	376	172	136
In linguistically isolated households -----	10	10	10	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	437	437	260	107
Preprimary school -----	17	17	9	—
Public school -----	9	9	9	—
Elementary or high school -----	294	294	176	53
Public school -----	223	223	159	39
College -----	126	126	75	54
Public college -----	49	49	49	40
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over -----	538	538	271	168
Less than 9th grade -----	72	72	41	13
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	181	181	117	84
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	103	103	30	7
Some college, no degree -----	120	120	62	47
Associate degree -----	24	24	17	17
Bachelor's degree -----	29	29	4	—
Graduate or professional degree -----	9	9	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	53.0	53.0	41.7	42.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	7.1	7.1	1.5	—
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	1 553	1 553	2 198	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over -----	1 191	1 191	792	521
Same house -----	326	326	174	86
Different house in United States -----	829	829	590	423
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	108	108	91	7
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	37	37	4	—
Different MSA/PMSA -----	632	632	455	395
Not in on MSA/PMSA -----	52	52	40	21
Abroad -----	36	36	28	12
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over -----	152	152	72	—
Car, truck, or van -----	106	106	34	—
Drove alone -----	81	81	28	—
Carpooled -----	25	25	6	—
Public transportation -----	6	6	4	—
Other means -----	36	36	30	—
Worked at home -----	4	4	4	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	13.8	13.8	9.8	—
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	136	136	72	—
Central city -----	91	91	66	—
Outside central city -----	45	45	6	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	16	16	—	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over -----	1 047	1 047	705	521
In labor force -----	215	215	104	—
Employed -----	154	154	72	—
Unemployed -----	61	61	32	—
Percent of civilian labor force -----	28.4	28.4	30.8	—
Females 16 years and over -----	188	188	97	—
Employed -----	86	86	26	—
Unemployed -----	41	41	21	—
With own children under 6 years -----	47	47	43	—
In labor force -----	13	13	11	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	66	66	19	—
In labor force -----	64	64	19	—
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	193	193	158	118
Not enrolled in school -----	116	116	109	104
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	109	109	109	104
Not high school graduate -----	95	95	95	90
Employed -----	—	—	—	—
Unemployed -----	5	5	5	—
Not in labor force -----	90	90	90	90
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	460	460	297	194
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	318	318	199	137
50 to 52 weeks -----	126	126	59	27
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	307	307	176	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation -----	—	—	—	—
In labor force -----	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation -----	—	—	—	—
With a work disability -----	6	6	4	—
In labor force -----	4	4	4	—
Prevented from working -----	2	2	—	—
No work disability -----	301	301	172	—
In labor force -----	211	211	100	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	27	27	8	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	10	10	—	—
With a mobility limitation -----	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation -----	10	10	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County		Elmira city, Chemung County
		Total	Elmira city	Tract 3
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	154	154	72	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	14	14	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	20	20	4	—
Technicians and related support occupations	15	15	—	—
Sales occupations	6	6	6	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	16	16	8	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	10	10	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	39	39	22	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10	10	10	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2	2	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	22	22	22	—
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	138	138	86	—
Less than \$5,000	23	23	23	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	16	16	16	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	32	32	26	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	24	24	14	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	25	25	7	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18	18	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	14 167	14 167	10 500	—
Mean (dollars)	18 215	18 215	10 824	—
Families	110	110	70	—
Median income (dollars)	13 750	13 750	10 000	—
Per capita income (dollars)	4 508	4 508	2 286	1 752
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	138	138	86	—
With earnings	109	109	67	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	17 132	17 132	9 435	—
With Social Security income	17	17	5	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10 742	10 742	14 400	—
With public assistance income	45	45	45	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 403	3 403	3 403	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	18 431	18 431	11 822	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 590	19 590	12 156	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	28 710	28 710	20 612	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 222	29 222	19 890	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 874	8 874	6 303	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 957	9 957	7 152	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families	110	110	70	—
Householder worked in 1989	91	91	55	—
With related children under 18 years	96	96	56	—
With related children under 5 years	31	31	29	—
Married-couple families	53	53	27	—
Householder worked in 1989	44	44	22	—
With related children under 18 years	48	48	22	—
With related children under 5 years	2	2	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	57	57	43	—
Householder worked in 1989	47	47	33	—
With related children under 18 years	48	48	34	—
With related children under 5 years	29	29	29	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	56	56	33	—
Nonfamily householder	28	28	16	—
65 years and over	10	10	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	512	512	325	—
Persons under 18 years	213	213	161	—
Related children under 18 years	213	213	161	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	141	141	89	—
Persons 65 years and over	27	27	8	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	41	41	41	—
Percent below poverty level	37.3	37.3	58.6	—
Householder worked in 1989	31	31	31	—
With related children under 18 years	32	32	32	—
With related children under 5 years	21	21	21	—
Married-couple families	6	6	6	—
Householder worked in 1989	6	6	6	—
With related children under 18 years	6	6	6	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	35	35	35	—
Householder worked in 1989	25	25	25	—
With related children under 18 years	26	26	26	—
With related children under 5 years	21	21	21	—
Unrelated individuals	21	21	21	—
Nonfamily householder	10	10	10	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—
Persons	192	192	192	—
Percent below poverty level	37.5	37.5	59.1	—
Persons under 18 years	102	102	102	—
Related children under 18 years	102	102	102	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	38	38	38	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	59	59	59	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	230	230	230	—

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmro, NY MSA	Chemung County	
		Total	Elmro city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	87 794	87 794	28 466
Native	86 464	86 464	28 086
Foreign born	1 330	1 330	380
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	199	199	76
Persons 5 years and over	81 612	81 612	26 126
Speak a language other than English	3 185	3 185	1 206
Do not speak English "very well"	981	981	329
In linguistically isolated households	251	251	98
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	21 395	21 395	7 015
Preprimary school	1 889	1 889	708
Public school	1 300	1 300	484
Elementary or high school	14 732	14 732	4 513
Public school	13 542	13 542	4 073
College	4 774	4 774	1 794
Public college	2 905	2 905	820
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	57 768	57 768	17 866
Less than 9th grade	4 135	4 135	1 637
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8 460	8 460	3 150
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	21 625	21 625	6 743
Some college, no degree	9 873	9 873	2 824
Associate degree	4 613	4 613	1 385
Bachelor's degree	4 993	4 993	1 227
Graduate or professional degree	4 069	4 069	900
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.2	78.2	73.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.7	15.7	11.9
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 327	1 327	1 360
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	81 612	81 612	26 126
Same house	50 634	50 634	14 016
Different house in United States	30 758	30 758	12 003
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	10 699	10 699	5 854
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	9 150	9 150	1 974
Different MSA/PMSA	6 188	6 188	2 533
Not in on MSA/PMSA	4 721	4 721	1 642
Abroad	220	220	107
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	38 661	38 661	11 194
Car, truck, or van	35 038	35 038	9 463
Drove alone	30 232	30 232	8 044
Carpooled	4 806	4 806	1 419
Public transportation	599	599	365
Other means	2 160	2 160	1 166
Worked at home	864	864	200
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.8	16.8	15.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	32 559	32 559	10 125
Central city	16 872	16 872	6 808
Outside central city	15 687	15 687	3 317
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	6 102	6 102	1 069
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	67 920	67 920	21 857
In labor force	42 239	42 239	12 676
Employed	39 349	39 349	11 422
Unemployed	2 834	2 834	1 227
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	6.7	9.7
Females 16 years and over	36 523	36 523	12 171
Employed	18 727	18 727	5 602
Unemployed	1 222	1 222	561
With own children under 6 years	5 284	5 284	2 007
In labor force	3 337	3 337	1 197
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 200	6 200	1 614
In labor force	4 933	4 933	1 260
Persons 16 to 19 years	4 701	4 701	1 638
Not enrolled in school	951	951	423
Unemployed or not in labor force	439	439	230
Not high school graduate	421	421	216
Employed	142	142	73
Unemployed	88	88	47
Not in labor force	191	191	96
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	45 789	45 789	14 087
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	34 727	34 727	10 428
50 to 52 weeks	25 482	25 482	7 272
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	53 290	53 290	16 649
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 040	2 040	874
With a mobility limitation	1 140	1 140	491
In labor force	209	209	103
With a self-care limitation	1 426	1 426	601
With a work disability	5 258	5 258	2 091
In labor force	2 171	2 171	794
Prevented from working	2 610	2 610	1 115
No work disability	48 032	48 032	14 558
In labor force	38 700	38 700	11 493
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 127	13 127	4 437
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 303	2 303	922
With a mobility limitation	1 828	1 828	789
With a self-care limitation	1 332	1 332	500

Table 31. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chemung County		
	Elmro, NY MSA	Total	Elmro city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	39 349	39 349	11 422
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	3 809	3 809	912
Professional specialty occupations.....	6 007	6 007	1 549
Technicians and related support occupations.....	1 397	1 397	345
Sales occupations.....	4 575	4 575	1 180
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	6 204	6 204	1 979
Private household occupations.....	153	153	44
Protective service occupations.....	1 646	1 646	637
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	4 909	4 909	1 685
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	479	479	107
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	4 693	4 693	1 292
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	2 571	2 571	824
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	1 453	1 453	365
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	1 453	1 453	503
INCOME IN 1989			
Households.....	33 612	33 612	11 127
Less than \$5,000.....	1 402	1 402	784
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	4 112	4 112	2 090
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	3 365	3 365	1 528
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	6 821	6 821	2 299
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	5 794	5 794	1 616
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	6 344	6 344	1 566
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	4 109	4 109	902
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	1 015	1 015	199
\$100,000 or more.....	650	650	143
Median (dollars).....	26 474	26 474	19 477
Mean (dollars).....	32 191	32 191	26 040
Families.....	23 796	23 796	6 993
Median income (dollars).....	32 388	32 388	25 766
Per capita income (dollars).....	12 498	12 498	10 414
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households.....	33 612	33 612	11 127
With earnings.....	25 306	25 306	7 848
Mean earnings (dollars).....	33 349	33 349	27 622
With Social Security income.....	11 393	11 393	4 001
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8 139	8 139	7 617
With public assistance income.....	2 552	2 552	1 583
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 983	3 983	3 857
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars).....	37 726	37 726	31 703
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	37 509	37 509	28 614
Married-couple families (dollars).....	41 486	41 486	37 722
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	43 606	43 606	37 548
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	20 363	20 363	15 995
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	14 796	14 796	11 823
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families.....	23 555	23 555	6 807
Householder worked in 1989.....	17 931	17 931	4 866
With related children under 18 years.....	11 769	11 769	3 581
With related children under 5 years.....	4 651	4 651	1 758
Married-couple families.....	19 000	19 000	4 753
Householder worked in 1989.....	14 879	14 879	3 619
With related children under 18 years.....	9 065	9 065	2 279
With related children under 5 years.....	3 582	3 582	1 091
Female householder, no husband present.....	3 706	3 706	1 673
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 492	2 492	1 001
With related children under 18 years.....	2 333	2 333	1 122
With related children under 5 years.....	906	906	580
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	12 297	12 297	5 244
Nonfamily householder.....	9 674	9 674	4 004
65 years and over.....	4 475	4 475	1 840
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	85 152	85 152	26 806
Persons under 18 years.....	21 862	21 862	7 285
Related children under 18 years.....	21 759	21 759	7 219
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	15 616	15 616	4 857
Persons 65 years and over.....	12 930	12 930	4 323
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families.....	1 837	1 837	1 141
Percent below poverty level.....	7.7	7.7	16.3
Householder worked in 1989.....	963	963	610
With related children under 18 years.....	1 512	1 512	983
With related children under 5 years.....	842	842	609
Married-couple families.....	653	653	331
Householder worked in 1989.....	411	411	225
With related children under 18 years.....	416	416	234
With related children under 5 years.....	271	271	159
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 086	1 086	732
Householder worked in 1989.....	508	508	337
With related children under 18 years.....	1 002	1 002	671
With related children under 5 years.....	533	533	412
Unrelated individuals.....	2 702	2 702	1 485
Nonfamily householder.....	1 734	1 734	946
65 years and over.....	862	862	449
Persons.....	8 732	8 732	5 306
Percent below poverty level.....	10.3	10.3	19.8
Persons under 18 years.....	3 342	3 342	2 268
Related children under 18 years.....	3 252	3 252	2 209
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	2 089	2 089	1 374
Persons 65 years and over.....	1 089	1 089	561
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	3 230	3 230	2 096
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	12 294	12 294	6 831

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County		Elmira city, Chemung County					
		Total	Elmira city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
All housing units -----	37 290	37 290	13 301	1 309	1 337	-	1 094	1 559	1 761
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	325	325	42	-	-	-	-	15	-
1985 to 1988 -----	817	817	69	16	-	-	4	8	-
1980 to 1984 -----	934	934	73	-	10	-	-	28	-
1970 to 1979 -----	5 244	5 244	1 119	76	24	-	7	60	-
1960 to 1969 -----	4 827	4 827	425	80	35	-	11	13	8
1950 to 1959 -----	5 889	5 889	1 192	169	194	-	229	116	47
1940 to 1949 -----	4 253	4 253	1 638	181	393	-	206	86	96
1939 or earlier -----	15 001	15 001	8 743	787	681	-	637	1 233	1 610
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom -----	480	480	388	16	-	-	9	31	59
1 bedroom -----	3 698	3 698	2 129	112	51	-	77	235	498
2 bedrooms -----	9 700	9 700	3 540	303	511	-	295	356	539
3 bedrooms -----	15 397	15 397	4 871	553	616	-	548	518	416
4 bedrooms -----	6 690	6 690	1 915	300	128	-	138	316	189
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 325	1 325	458	25	31	-	27	103	60
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	56	56	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	36 938	36 938	13 105	1 301	1 333	-	1 089	1 538	1 702
Source of water, public system or private company -----	26 994	26 994	13 277	1 309	1 337	-	1 090	1 559	1 761
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	23 613	23 613	13 212	1 297	1 321	-	1 068	1 559	1 761
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	180	180	47	8	-	-	5	-	16
Owner-occupied housing units -----	53	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	56	56	27	8	-	-	5	-	6
Occupied housing units -----	35 275	35 275	12 428	1 218	1 278	-	1 061	1 470	1 598
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	26 890	26 890	10 960	1 126	1 175	-	983	1 309	1 483
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	684	684	107	25	17	-	-	-	11
Electricity -----	2 558	2 558	1 020	31	70	-	40	125	60
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	2 787	2 787	83	28	-	-	-	7	19
All other fuels -----	2 289	2 289	222	8	16	-	38	18	18
No fuel used -----	67	67	36	-	-	-	-	11	7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	4 921	4 921	3 383	305	357	-	157	271	531
1 -----	13 453	13 453	5 027	549	536	-	474	612	696
2 -----	12 504	12 504	3 126	260	316	-	320	443	296
3 or more -----	4 397	4 397	892	104	69	-	110	144	75
Vehicles per household -----	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	-	1.4	1.4	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	24 095	24 095	5 972	618	759	-	748	758	451
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 706	1 706	373	36	11	-	62	75	17
1985 to 1988 -----	4 348	4 348	955	54	95	-	128	157	79
1980 to 1984 -----	3 168	3 168	616	85	53	-	58	87	41
1970 to 1979 -----	5 864	5 864	1 377	142	167	-	179	191	102
1969 or earlier -----	9 009	9 009	2 651	301	433	-	321	248	212
Renter-occupied housing units -----	11 180	11 180	6 456	600	519	-	313	712	1 147
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 227	4 227	2 571	234	166	-	113	342	587
1985 to 1988 -----	3 939	3 939	2 149	217	156	-	93	211	408
1980 to 1984 -----	1 484	1 484	924	77	99	-	50	87	50
1970 to 1979 -----	968	968	534	23	79	-	36	45	69
1969 or earlier -----	562	562	278	49	19	-	21	27	33
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit -----	2 109	2 109	1 426	188	146	-	18	65	305
Householder 65 years and over -----	9 100	9 100	3 490	323	438	-	323	397	345
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6 966	6 966	2 263	260	390	-	280	236	214
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	168	168	122	7	-	-	-	7	22
No vehicle available -----	2 142	2 142	1 273	91	115	-	46	138	135
Complete plumbing facilities -----	35 166	35 166	12 401	1 210	1 278	-	1 056	1 470	1 592
1.00 or less persons per room -----	34 695	34 695	12 225	1 186	1 256	-	1 056	1 463	1 576
1.01 or more persons per room -----	471	471	176	24	22	-	-	7	16
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	109	109	27	8	-	-	5	-	6
1.00 or less persons per room -----	102	102	27	8	-	-	5	-	6
1.01 or more persons per room -----	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	37 943	37 943	34 311	26 133	31 507	-	41 685	52 413	28 496
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 967	18 967	16 145	15 010	12 024	-	17 591	21 897	17 496
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	4 189	4 189	2 646	320	305	-	138	104	344
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 138	1 138	352	57	35	-	22	14	33
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 051	3 051	2 294	263	270	-	116	90	311

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira city, Chemung County—Con.					Remainder of Chemung County			
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
All housing units	456	932	1 690	1 620	1 543	1 398	2 343	2 657	1 494
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	8	19	23	40	18	17
1985 to 1988	—	—	17	24	—	109	90	82	55
1980 to 1984	—	26	—	5	4	102	140	22	33
1970 to 1979	5	373	77	412	85	396	584	655	161
1960 to 1969	—	144	51	63	20	202	386	869	282
1950 to 1959	—	69	168	95	105	84	374	408	836
1940 to 1949	—	61	222	142	251	30	149	159	46
1939 or earlier	451	259	1 155	871	1 059	452	580	444	64
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	118	86	20	45	4	11	—	—	—
1 bedroom	235	201	152	510	58	56	89	88	75
2 bedrooms	19	347	394	382	394	464	595	390	336
3 bedrooms	17	209	806	434	754	601	1 126	1 214	805
4 bedrooms	56	80	234	204	270	220	449	749	261
5 or more bedrooms	11	9	84	45	63	46	84	216	17
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	12	—	20	—	—	—	—	24
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	425	932	1 654	1 594	1 537	1 368	2 337	2 657	1 494
Source of water, public system or private company	456	932	1 670	1 620	1 543	37	421	891	1 490
Sewage disposal, public sewer	456	932	1 670	1 613	1 535	34	115	249	1 457
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	10	8	—	35	12	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	19	12	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	8	—	3	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	356	887	1 593	1 498	1 469	1 231	2 204	2 581	1 441
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	225	647	1 489	1 190	1 333	208	982	1 926	1 285
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	12	13	29	—	—	96	138	31	8
Electricity	92	211	36	294	61	59	159	149	89
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	4	6	7	12	511	487	240	17
All other fuels	20	5	33	7	59	357	438	235	42
No fuel used	7	7	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	208	586	327	466	175	82	81	48	48
1	125	232	671	615	517	369	703	684	715
2	17	62	489	296	627	532	996	1 362	513
3 or more	6	7	106	121	150	248	424	487	165
Vehicles per household .....	.5	.4	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	39	119	989	442	1 049	1 068	1 870	2 322	1 261
1989 to March 1990	—	—	60	37	75	95	150	154	78
1985 to 1988	14	24	139	98	167	263	412	462	298
1980 to 1984	—	11	126	53	102	193	304	394	169
1970 to 1979	—	8	222	66	300	269	402	692	273
1969 or earlier	25	76	442	188	405	248	602	620	443
Renter-occupied housing units	317	768	604	1 056	420	163	334	259	180
1989 to March 1990	113	266	230	351	169	55	97	74	41
1985 to 1988	91	227	233	369	144	54	157	108	86
1980 to 1984	66	164	61	204	66	15	50	35	30
1970 to 1979	23	85	59	110	5	22	19	28	23
1969 or earlier	24	26	21	22	36	17	11	14	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	87	251	112	195	59	97	71	20	3
Householder 65 years and over	154	284	479	376	371	248	367	410	388
Owner-occupied housing units	25	69	374	95	320	219	345	389	320
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	8	26	—	37	15	—	—	12	—
No vehicle available	107	214	147	196	84	48	25	26	35
Complete plumbing facilities	356	887	1 593	1 490	1 469	1 209	2 192	2 581	1 441
1.00 or less persons per room	341	864	1 576	1 457	1 450	1 176	2 160	2 581	1 427
1.01 or more persons per room	15	23	17	33	19	33	32	—	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	8	—	22	12	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	8	—	19	12	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 457	16 200	29 640	27 986	34 809	29 886	33 985	48 242	36 772
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	12 238	9 733	21 040	14 396	20 374	17 771	24 113	35 252	24 528
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	99	497	257	410	172	148	161	132	40
Owner-occupied housing units	—	23	68	46	54	98	92	117	26
Renter-occupied housing units	99	474	189	364	118	50	69	15	14

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chemung County—Con.							
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112
All housing units -----	1 453	1 335	2 417	1 882	2 309	1 572	3 233	1 896
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990-----	40	26	25	20	5	33	8	28
1985 to 1988-----	19	43	103	—	31	95	—	121
1980 to 1984-----	59	30	219	8	31	106	16	95
1970 to 1979-----	70	165	493	251	177	375	330	468
1960 to 1969-----	276	131	742	277	255	146	536	300
1950 to 1959-----	194	368	423	288	579	185	662	296
1940 to 1949-----	300	109	142	327	385	108	717	143
1939 or earlier-----	495	463	270	711	846	524	964	445
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom-----	39	—	8	16	—	16	—	2
1 bedroom-----	334	133	107	327	48	100	153	59
2 bedrooms-----	441	382	422	554	488	449	1 125	514
3 bedrooms-----	412	531	1 107	682	1 026	662	1 475	885
4 bedrooms-----	188	265	655	253	653	312	427	343
5 or more bedrooms-----	39	24	118	50	94	33	53	93
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities-----	1 424	1 329	2 417	1 872	2 302	1 526	3 223	1 884
Source of water, public system or private company-----	1 453	1 263	659	1 854	2 133	53	3 092	371
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	1 323	1 268	1 363	1 738	2 101	73	586	94
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	17	—	9	—	—	43	9	8
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	4
Renter-occupied housing units-----	6	—	9	—	—	—	9	2
Occupied housing units -----	1 367	1 281	2 345	1 818	2 198	1 435	3 135	1 811
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas-----	1 183	1 076	1 733	1 530	1 979	18	2 797	1 213
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	13	5	19	5	—	240	9	13
Electricity-----	103	82	270	193	146	68	125	95
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	—	56	187	25	46	740	99	296
All other fuels-----	61	62	136	51	27	369	95	194
No fuel used-----	7	—	—	14	—	—	10	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None-----	148	118	89	352	77	107	303	85
1-----	722	535	644	859	851	403	1 393	548
2-----	390	475	1 236	451	966	555	1 045	857
3 or more-----	107	153	376	156	304	370	394	321
Vehicles per household-----	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	687	896	1 906	1 049	1 901	1 215	2 361	1 587
1989 to March 1990-----	12	62	170	75	148	113	126	150
1985 to 1988-----	153	165	376	98	380	194	278	314
1980 to 1984-----	118	148	287	114	189	184	270	182
1970 to 1979-----	131	155	501	236	486	320	607	415
1969 or earlier-----	273	366	572	526	698	404	1 080	526
Renter-occupied housing units -----	680	385	439	769	297	220	774	224
1989 to March 1990-----	269	134	150	269	65	96	336	70
1985 to 1988-----	267	178	185	230	109	73	265	78
1980 to 1984-----	60	41	66	134	42	7	38	42
1970 to 1979-----	49	15	38	119	26	4	81	10
1969 or earlier-----	35	17	—	17	55	40	54	24
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit-----	85	51	41	111	6	68	98	32
Householder 65 years and over-----	397	355	403	645	826	286	888	397
Owner-occupied housing units-----	231	300	377	420	671	251	817	363
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available-----	92	66	54	204	69	44	142	64
Complete plumbing facilities-----	1 361	1 281	2 336	1 818	2 198	1 417	3 126	1 805
1.00 or less persons per room-----	1 349	1 274	2 319	1 777	2 184	1 377	3 071	1 775
1.01 or more persons per room-----	12	7	17	41	14	40	55	30
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	6	—	9	—	—	18	9	6
1.00 or less persons per room-----	6	—	9	—	—	18	9	2
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	34 873	34 927	46 152	27 333	56 179	32 968	32 629	37 618
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	20 637	20 634	29 765	17 220	27 705	22 661	21 203	24 134
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	91	88	106	235	30	150	281	81
Owner-occupied housing units-----	28	25	64	81	16	91	88	60
Renter-occupied housing units-----	63	63	42	154	14	59	193	21

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County		Elmira city, Chemung County					
		Total	Elmira city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
Specified owner-occupied housing units	18 875	18 875	5 042	548	664	-	659	653	291
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	11 028	11 028	2 578	238	229	-	384	385	170
Less than \$300.....	403	403	138	16	5	-	10	5	10
\$300 to \$399.....	1 567	1 567	482	95	24	-	67	18	57
\$400 to \$499.....	2 131	2 131	558	35	51	-	59	45	38
\$500 to \$599.....	1 766	1 766	409	38	62	-	43	65	27
\$600 to \$799.....	2 601	2 601	525	41	41	-	85	92	16
\$800 to \$999.....	1 421	1 421	307	7	36	-	101	70	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	927	927	127	6	10	-	12	65	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	53	53	26	-	-	-	7	19	-
\$2,000 or more.....	580	580	524	419	544	-	632	744	436
Median (dollars).....	7 847	7 847	2 464	310	435	-	275	268	121
Not mortgaged.....	7 847	7 847	2 464	310	435	-	275	268	121
Less than \$100.....	83	83	25	-	6	-	13	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	1 674	1 674	495	107	88	-	27	17	29
\$200 to \$299.....	3 917	3 917	1 237	160	221	-	130	91	57
\$300 to \$399.....	1 471	1 471	505	27	116	-	78	67	35
\$400 to \$499.....	467	467	109	12	4	-	15	33	-
\$500 or more.....	235	235	93	4	-	-	12	60	-
Median (dollars).....	251	251	256	227	259	-	273	337	266
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	4 737	4 737	1 692	236	211	-	152	114	162
Less than 20 percent.....	1 209	1 209	354	50	36	-	54	27	22
20 to 24 percent.....	825	825	287	48	52	-	6	13	31
25 to 29 percent.....	609	609	267	48	26	-	6	12	33
30 to 34 percent.....	519	519	187	14	29	-	33	13	-
35 percent or more.....	1 519	1 519	572	76	68	-	46	49	69
Not computed.....	56	56	25	-	-	-	7	-	7
Median.....	27.5	27.5	28.6	27.1	28.4	-	31.0	31.9	28.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	5 179	5 179	1 367	147	185	-	201	151	40
Less than 20 percent.....	3 207	3 207	898	107	154	-	134	82	24
20 to 24 percent.....	884	884	201	30	20	-	21	12	4
25 to 29 percent.....	514	514	126	-	11	-	10	16	12
30 to 34 percent.....	271	271	65	4	-	-	19	4	-
35 percent or more.....	303	303	77	6	-	-	17	37	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	17.2	17.2	16.1	15.9	12.6	-	16.1	18.5	16.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	4 437	4 437	991	94	152	-	118	111	60
Less than 20 percent.....	3 253	3 253	823	94	142	-	70	75	60
20 to 24 percent.....	623	623	85	-	6	-	19	10	-
25 to 29 percent.....	319	319	51	-	4	-	29	4	-
30 to 34 percent.....	157	157	27	-	-	-	-	17	-
35 percent or more.....	85	85	5	-	-	-	-	5	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	15.0	15.0	14.0	11.7	13.2	-	18.2	16.9	15.2
\$50,000 or more.....	4 522	4 522	992	71	116	-	188	277	29
Less than 20 percent.....	3 986	3 986	924	65	108	-	172	252	25
20 to 24 percent.....	377	377	45	-	8	-	9	15	4
25 to 29 percent.....	124	124	23	6	-	-	7	10	-
30 to 34 percent.....	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	12.0	12.0	10.6	10.0	12.2	-	10.0	12.5	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	11 062	11 062	6 446	600	519	-	313	712	1 142
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	91	91	79	-	-	-	4	-	13
\$100 to \$199.....	985	985	737	33	91	-	37	6	70
\$200 to \$299.....	2 195	2 195	1 542	117	188	-	108	131	169
\$300 to \$399.....	3 265	3 265	1 898	121	109	-	77	222	486
\$400 to \$499.....	2 349	2 349	1 130	184	45	-	45	178	238
\$500 to \$599.....	1 019	1 019	548	54	35	-	15	106	94
\$600 to \$749.....	569	569	301	49	16	-	-	46	58
\$750 to \$999.....	173	173	77	18	10	-	17	17	2
\$1,000 or more.....	23	23	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent.....	393	393	120	24	25	-	10	6	12
Median (dollars).....	360	360	341	406	272	-	302	398	362
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	3 754	3 754	2 611	262	274	-	102	147	355
Less than 20 percent.....	109	109	83	-	-	-	4	-	9
20 to 24 percent.....	157	157	89	7	21	-	5	-	6
25 to 29 percent.....	351	351	252	7	21	-	9	-	4
30 to 34 percent.....	205	205	142	11	29	-	9	-	12
35 percent or more.....	2 670	2 670	1 893	210	185	-	68	131	306
Not computed.....	262	262	152	27	18	-	7	-	18
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	46.7	-	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	3 180	3 180	1 966	170	147	-	93	270	470
Less than 20 percent.....	269	269	197	18	23	-	21	-	23
20 to 24 percent.....	635	635	375	53	18	-	30	56	62
25 to 29 percent.....	648	648	464	43	30	-	36	47	110
30 to 34 percent.....	520	520	337	17	29	-	9	35	111
35 percent or more.....	1 011	1 011	563	39	40	-	8	111	156
Not computed.....	97	97	30	-	7	-	10	-	8
Median.....	29.9	29.9	29.3	26.6	29.8	-	26.6	31.6	31.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	2 753	2 753	1 309	139	83	-	91	164	208
Less than 20 percent.....	1 466	1 466	740	45	42	-	72	97	130
20 to 24 percent.....	711	711	325	64	13	-	10	36	36
25 to 29 percent.....	311	311	156	20	12	-	9	16	19
30 to 34 percent.....	101	101	52	10	6	-	-	7	14
35 percent or more.....	54	54	22	-	5	-	-	8	9
Not computed.....	110	110	14	-	5	-	-	-	-
Median.....	19.2	19.2	18.9	21.9	19.4	-	17.8	18.8	18.6
\$35,000 or more.....	1 375	1 375	560	29	15	-	27	131	109
Less than 20 percent.....	1 204	1 204	472	15	15	-	27	124	96
20 to 24 percent.....	108	108	48	7	-	-	-	7	13
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	14	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	49	49	26	7	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	13.0	13.0	13.2	18.7	17.5	-	14.0	13.1	11.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira city, Chemung County—Con.					Remainder of Chemung County			
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	29	119	788	339	952	475	1 079	1 918	1 104
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage -----	4	47	353	239	529	260	702	1 475	699
Less than \$300 -----	—	6	16	58	12	18	62	31	37
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	25	72	45	79	43	81	132	95
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	8	61	74	187	60	154	189	144
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	4	67	15	88	56	84	159	132
\$600 to \$799 -----	4	4	103	30	109	61	210	401	172
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—	30	8	50	18	63	257	68
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—	4	9	4	4	44	260	30
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	46	15
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Median (dollars) -----	625	346	552	416	492	511	573	707	566
Not mortgaged -----	25	72	435	100	423	215	377	443	405
Less than \$100 -----	—	6	—	—	—	13	2	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	19	78	26	104	57	77	102	74
\$200 to \$299 -----	8	24	254	51	241	96	221	159	266
\$300 to \$399 -----	17	17	85	15	48	40	63	116	18
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	6	15	8	16	6	9	46	21
\$500 or more -----	—	—	3	—	14	3	5	20	26
Median (dollars) -----	319	229	259	250	235	238	260	279	248
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000 -----	13	83	290	123	308	149	164	311	235
Less than 20 percent -----	—	6	76	9	74	40	61	62	98
20 to 24 percent -----	—	6	31	36	64	31	10	35	53
25 to 29 percent -----	—	31	68	17	26	11	17	21	18
30 to 34 percent -----	13	13	27	10	35	10	28	59	6
35 percent or more -----	—	27	88	51	98	57	48	126	55
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	8	5
Median -----	32.5	29.8	27.8	29.9	27.0	26.6	28.2	32.8	21.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	10	28	221	109	275	141	370	329	384
Less than 20 percent -----	6	14	138	68	171	98	220	141	197
20 to 24 percent -----	4	—	27	26	57	22	67	64	52
25 to 29 percent -----	—	14	31	7	25	14	33	40	90
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	11	8	19	5	22	44	28
35 percent or more -----	—	—	14	—	3	2	28	40	17
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	19.2	22.5	16.2	17.7	17.7	14.6	16.6	21.8	19.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	—	8	167	57	224	135	367	470	179
Less than 20 percent -----	—	8	142	49	183	102	257	266	125
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	15	8	27	27	76	95	43
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	14	6	26	46	6
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	10	—	—	—	8	47	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	5
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	—	10.0	10.1	10.0	14.5	16.1	14.4	18.4	16.1
\$50,000 or more -----	6	—	110	50	145	50	178	808	306
Less than 20 percent -----	6	—	110	41	145	49	150	697	275
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	9	—	1	15	75	19
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	21	12
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	—	11.6	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.4	13.3	10.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	317	763	604	1 056	420	132	303	259	174
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100 -----	—	41	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	19	283	18	160	20	4	4	14	22
\$200 to \$299 -----	169	198	115	289	58	24	52	37	26
\$300 to \$399 -----	73	188	228	271	123	31	119	35	27
\$400 to \$499 -----	32	25	113	171	99	27	69	90	56
\$500 to \$599 -----	16	22	59	96	51	20	21	29	25
\$600 to \$749 -----	3	6	39	35	49	7	3	31	7
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	13	—	2	—	13	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	5	—	18	—	20	17	35	10	11
Median (dollars) -----	284	240	368	317	399	395	358	438	408
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000 -----	185	531	170	460	125	44	98	17	47
Less than 20 percent -----	—	51	—	19	—	—	—	—	7
20 to 24 percent -----	—	25	—	20	5	—	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent -----	22	104	—	85	—	—	5	—	8
30 to 34 percent -----	—	48	5	28	—	—	11	—	7
35 percent or more -----	163	268	149	298	115	36	77	17	17
Not computed -----	—	35	16	10	5	8	5	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	39.8	50.0+	46.0	50.0+	50.0+	44.2	50.0+	30.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	53	152	140	347	124	43	58	40	30
Less than 20 percent -----	9	35	21	43	4	6	1	10	—
20 to 24 percent -----	11	56	20	51	18	2	18	4	8
25 to 29 percent -----	14	27	29	105	23	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	19	11	13	63	30	6	11	15	8
35 percent or more -----	—	23	57	85	44	20	16	6	14
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	5	9	5	—	—
Median -----	27.3	23.7	30.0	28.8	32.4	38.0	30.2	31.2	34.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	73	55	204	181	111	29	105	85	46
Less than 20 percent -----	48	46	120	110	30	20	54	30	15
20 to 24 percent -----	20	6	70	41	29	1	15	24	20
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	9	23	48	3	11	24	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	3	5	7	—	1	—	7	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Not computed -----	5	—	—	—	4	2	25	—	11
Median -----	15.6	15.1	18.2	18.6	24.1	17.3	18.0	22.6	20.6
\$35,000 or more -----	6	25	90	68	60	16	42	117	51
Less than 20 percent -----	6	25	68	60	36	15	42	99	44
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	8	13	—	—	13	7
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	8	—	11	1	—	5	—
Median -----	12.5	10.0	12.0	15.2	13.8	13.2	10.0	13.2	13.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Chemung County—Con.							
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112
Specified owner-occupied housing units	590	782	1 568	954	1 781	547	2 145	890
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	273	436	1 119	358	1 069	303	1 189	567
Less than \$300.....	—	5	9	16	—	5	—	26
\$300 to \$399.....	59	45	144	90	70	53	56	26
\$400 to \$499.....	58	91	219	108	136	58	218	55
\$500 to \$599.....	64	73	182	72	107	74	286	70
\$600 to \$799.....	60	143	229	64	268	78	221	133
\$800 to \$999.....	28	44	197	8	208	17	233	157
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4	30	105	—	229	13	127	79
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	5	6	—	42	5	38	43
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	28	—	9	—	10	—
Median (dollars).....	530	610	604	450	762	534	514	600
Not mortgaged.....	317	346	449	596	712	244	956	323
Less than \$100.....	14	—	8	11	—	2	8	—
\$100 to \$199.....	120	96	40	204	7	61	266	75
\$200 to \$299.....	124	194	271	271	297	136	485	160
\$300 to \$399.....	47	41	102	64	232	37	141	64
\$400 to \$499.....	12	10	20	41	111	8	56	19
\$500 or more.....	—	5	8	5	65	—	—	5
Median (dollars).....	218	237	252	225	318	234	232	255
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	163	166	214	341	304	163	654	181
Less than 20 percent.....	68	50	38	110	39	46	186	57
20 to 24 percent.....	27	55	41	26	102	24	117	17
25 to 29 percent.....	5	20	30	57	16	32	89	26
30 to 34 percent.....	13	19	16	47	40	7	69	18
35 percent or more.....	50	22	89	95	98	54	193	60
Not computed.....	—	—	—	6	9	—	—	3
Median.....	22.5	23.0	29.7	27.8	27.0	26.8	26.3	27.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	150	258	341	347	372	213	665	242
Less than 20 percent.....	95	189	202	248	167	130	474	148
20 to 24 percent.....	15	37	97	43	126	40	98	22
25 to 29 percent.....	27	32	8	29	25	18	36	36
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	9	16	27	13	33	9
35 percent or more.....	13	—	25	11	27	12	24	27
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.4	14.4	17.8	15.9	20.8	17.6	16.6	17.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	170	229	449	200	423	113	505	206
Less than 20 percent.....	157	133	302	186	272	84	376	170
20 to 24 percent.....	7	56	78	6	59	22	60	9
25 to 29 percent.....	6	23	39	—	53	7	34	22
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	30	8	8	—	25	4
35 percent or more.....	—	17	—	—	31	—	10	1
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.7	18.3	16.3	11.5	15.6	15.3	14.4	15.5
\$50,000 or more.....	107	129	564	66	682	58	321	261
Less than 20 percent.....	103	119	462	66	547	58	312	224
20 to 24 percent.....	4	—	79	—	97	—	9	33
25 to 29 percent.....	—	10	7	—	38	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	11.7	12.7	10.0	13.6	10.7	12.1	13.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	680	385	439	769	297	184	774	220
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	5	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	6	—	—	175	—	2	19	2
\$200 to \$299.....	130	54	31	157	—	36	67	39
\$300 to \$399.....	340	121	79	168	36	46	289	76
\$400 to \$499.....	118	133	151	167	58	50	246	54
\$500 to \$599.....	38	44	103	44	59	8	71	9
\$600 to \$749.....	21	8	41	29	92	13	10	6
\$750 to \$999.....	4	—	23	4	18	3	29	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	18	25	11	18	25	26	43	34
Median (dollars).....	339	405	463	327	581	393	396	381
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	132	95	42	318	26	66	230	28
Less than 20 percent.....	5	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	55	—	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	82	—	—	4	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	5	—	28	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more.....	121	64	42	134	17	37	193	22
Not computed.....	—	26	—	5	9	23	28	6
Median.....	49.8	50.0+	50.0+	31.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	241	120	101	205	84	28	215	49
Less than 20 percent.....	23	12	—	16	—	2	—	2
20 to 24 percent.....	69	12	31	58	—	5	48	5
25 to 29 percent.....	59	34	—	28	6	12	25	13
30 to 34 percent.....	54	12	8	30	18	—	19	2
35 percent or more.....	32	45	62	73	44	6	115	15
Not computed.....	4	5	—	—	16	3	8	12
Median.....	27.2	29.9	41.1	30.1	42.4	27.3	36.9	29.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	247	112	159	161	94	52	244	110
Less than 20 percent.....	113	57	79	65	45	34	158	56
20 to 24 percent.....	82	49	53	45	9	15	44	29
25 to 29 percent.....	34	6	11	30	22	—	7	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	5	10	—	3	21	2
35 percent or more.....	4	—	—	—	18	—	8	—
Not computed.....	14	—	11	11	—	—	6	16
Median.....	20.2	19.8	19.6	21.1	21.1	18.3	18.2	18.9
\$35,000 or more.....	60	58	137	85	93	38	85	33
Less than 20 percent.....	56	58	137	78	57	38	75	33
20 to 24 percent.....	4	—	—	—	36	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	10	—
Median.....	11.0	14.3	13.1	12.6	18.5	11.9	10.0	12.2

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County		Elmira city, Chemung County				Remainder of Chemung County
		Total	Elmira city	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 112
Occupied housing units -----	33 662	33 662	11 289	1 016	-	1 450	514	1 808
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	235	235	15	-	-	-	-	26
1985 to 1988 -----	755	755	69	16	-	-	-	112
1980 to 1984 -----	852	852	61	-	-	-	17	91
1970 to 1979 -----	4 574	4 574	818	51	-	-	179	440
1960 to 1969 -----	4 552	4 552	387	70	-	8	130	292
1950 to 1959 -----	5 620	5 620	1 027	100	-	43	40	294
1940 to 1949 -----	3 842	3 842	1 402	143	-	84	17	140
1939 or earlier -----	13 232	13 232	7 510	636	-	1 315	131	413
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	349	349	305	16	-	44	74	2
1 bedroom -----	3 089	3 089	1 722	87	-	422	121	52
2 bedrooms -----	8 524	8 524	2 953	243	-	413	198	482
3 bedrooms -----	14 325	14 325	4 269	438	-	350	84	849
4 bedrooms -----	6 199	6 199	1 633	215	-	166	37	333
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 176	1 176	407	17	-	55	-	90
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	33 442	33 442	11 157	1 008	-	1 408	514	1 799
Source of water, public system or private company -----	24 014	24 014	11 265	1 016	-	1 450	514	348
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	20 845	20 845	11 207	1 004	-	1 450	514	92
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	107	107	27	8	-	6	-	6
Owner-occupied housing units -----	53	53	-	-	-	-	-	4
Renter-occupied housing units -----	54	54	27	8	-	6	-	2
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	25 565	25 565	10 010	935	-	1 346	365	1 211
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	661	661	89	25	-	11	-	13
Electricity -----	2 338	2 338	856	20	-	49	133	95
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	2 766	2 766	83	28	-	19	4	295
All other fuels -----	2 265	2 265	215	8	-	18	5	194
No fuel used -----	67	67	36	-	-	7	7	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	4 339	4 339	2 827	212	-	455	356	85
1 -----	12 941	12 941	4 665	489	-	635	129	548
2 -----	12 099	12 099	2 950	217	-	290	25	854
3 or more -----	4 283	4 283	847	98	-	70	4	321
Vehicles per household -----	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	-	1.0	.4	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	23 416	23 416	5 653	519	-	423	51	1 584
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 654	1 654	368	36	-	17	-	150
1985 to 1988 -----	4 162	4 162	907	51	-	69	14	312
1980 to 1984 -----	3 075	3 075	579	73	-	41	5	182
1970 to 1979 -----	5 653	5 653	1 270	101	-	89	-	415
1969 or earlier -----	8 872	8 872	2 529	258	-	207	32	525
Renter-occupied housing units -----	10 246	10 246	5 636	497	-	1 027	463	224
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 849	3 849	2 263	192	-	513	174	70
1985 to 1988 -----	3 662	3 662	1 907	198	-	380	127	78
1980 to 1984 -----	1 303	1 303	743	35	-	50	113	42
1970 to 1979 -----	896	896	471	23	-	51	49	10
1969 or earlier -----	536	536	252	49	-	33	-	24
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	1 842	1 842	1 177	172	-	265	136	32
Householder 65 years and over -----	8 843	8 843	3 271	259	-	345	197	397
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6 800	6 800	2 135	210	-	214	32	363
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	5	5	-	7	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	159	159	116	-	-	22	20	2
No vehicle available -----	2 030	2 030	1 171	61	-	135	173	64
Complete plumbing facilities -----	33 555	33 555	11 262	1 008	-	1 444	514	1 802
1.00 or less persons per room -----	33 132	33 132	11 109	984	-	1 428	501	1 772
1.01 or more persons per room -----	423	423	153	24	-	16	13	30
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	107	107	27	8	-	6	-	6
1.00 or less persons per room -----	100	100	27	8	-	6	-	2
1.01 or more persons per room -----	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	4
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	37 591	37 591	34 830	26 344	-	28 316	12 596	37 630
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	19 241	19 241	16 482	15 028	-	17 772	9 513	24 134
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	3 746	3 746	2 223	260	-	326	294	81
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 097	1 097	322	46	-	28	19	60
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 649	2 649	1 901	214	-	298	275	21

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County		Elmira city, Chemung County				Remainder of Chemung County
		Total	Elmira city	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 112
Specified owner-occupied housing units	18 364	18 364	4 775	457	—	268	51	889
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	10 675	10 675	2 432	195	—	153	10	566
Less than \$300	392	392	127	16	—	5	—	26
\$300 to \$399	1 526	1 526	450	82	—	57	6	54
\$400 to \$499	2 075	2 075	531	23	—	38	—	70
\$500 to \$599	1 721	1 721	384	30	—	22	4	133
\$600 to \$799	2 555	2 555	499	38	—	16	—	157
\$800 to \$999	1 381	1 381	294	—	—	5	—	79
\$1,000 to \$1,499	864	864	115	6	—	10	—	43
\$1,500 to \$1,999	114	114	26	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	47	47	6	—	—	—	—	4
Median (dollars)	578	578	526	400	—	429	342	600
Not mortgaged	7 689	7 689	2 343	262	—	115	41	323
Less than \$100	76	76	18	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	1 633	1 633	459	91	—	29	11	75
\$200 to \$299	3 874	3 874	1 200	138	—	57	13	160
\$300 to \$399	1 430	1 430	477	24	—	29	11	64
\$400 to \$499	454	454	96	5	—	—	—	19
\$500 or more	222	222	93	4	—	—	—	5
Median (dollars)	251	251	255	222	—	261	213	255
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	4 575	4 575	1 561	194	—	145	38	181
Less than 20 percent	1 184	1 184	334	42	—	22	6	57
20 to 24 percent	819	819	281	48	—	31	—	17
25 to 29 percent	584	584	242	42	—	33	12	26
30 to 34 percent	496	496	171	11	—	—	5	18
35 percent or more	1 436	1 436	508	51	—	52	15	60
Not computed	56	56	25	—	—	7	—	3
Median	27.2	27.2	28.2	25.8	—	27.4	31.0	27.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 108	5 108	1 317	133	—	40	13	241
Less than 20 percent	3 180	3 180	878	103	—	24	9	147
20 to 24 percent	867	867	184	20	—	4	—	22
25 to 29 percent	494	494	113	—	—	12	4	36
30 to 34 percent	271	271	65	4	—	—	—	9
35 percent or more	296	296	77	6	—	—	—	27
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.1	17.1	15.9	15.1	—	16.7	16.9	17.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 336	4 336	920	62	—	54	—	206
Less than 20 percent	3 178	3 178	763	62	—	54	—	170
20 to 24 percent	607	607	79	—	—	—	—	9
25 to 29 percent	319	319	51	—	—	—	—	22
30 to 34 percent	157	157	27	—	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more	75	75	—	—	—	—	—	1
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.1	15.1	14.3	13.1	—	15.6	—	15.5
\$50,000 or more	4 345	4 345	977	68	—	29	—	261
Less than 20 percent	3 886	3 886	909	62	—	25	—	224
20 to 24 percent	324	324	45	—	—	4	—	33
25 to 29 percent	100	100	23	6	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	4
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.9	11.9	10.6	10.0	—	10.0	—	13.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 135	10 135	5 631	497	—	1 022	463	220
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	70	70	58	—	—	13	26	—
\$100 to \$199	856	856	608	33	—	63	186	2
\$200 to \$299	1 977	1 977	1 329	93	—	143	127	39
\$300 to \$399	3 059	3 059	1 718	98	—	471	89	76
\$400 to \$499	2 156	2 156	972	168	—	166	20	54
\$500 to \$599	944	944	482	31	—	94	15	9
\$600 to \$749	528	528	269	38	—	58	—	6
\$750 to \$999	132	132	61	12	—	2	—	—
\$1,000 or more	23	23	14	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	390	390	120	24	—	12	—	34
Median (dollars)	360	360	343	405	—	359	228	381
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	3 328	3 328	2 206	222	—	331	335	28
Less than 20 percent	91	91	65	—	—	9	39	—
20 to 24 percent	145	145	77	7	—	6	22	—
25 to 29 percent	320	320	221	7	—	4	79	—
30 to 34 percent	170	170	112	7	—	12	40	—
35 percent or more	2 365	2 365	1 604	174	—	282	142	22
Not computed	237	237	127	27	—	18	13	6
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	32.6	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 950	2 950	1 747	136	—	408	88	49
Less than 20 percent	254	254	182	18	—	23	26	2
20 to 24 percent	591	591	331	44	—	55	28	5
25 to 29 percent	596	596	412	37	—	89	17	13
30 to 34 percent	490	490	307	17	—	92	—	2
35 percent or more	925	925	485	20	—	141	17	15
Not computed	94	94	30	—	—	8	—	12
Median	29.9	29.9	29.2	25.8	—	31.8	23.2	29.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 591	2 591	1 175	115	—	174	24	110
Less than 20 percent	1 392	1 392	675	35	—	116	15	56
20 to 24 percent	660	660	274	50	—	22	6	29
25 to 29 percent	282	282	143	20	—	13	—	7
30 to 34 percent	98	98	52	10	—	14	3	2
35 percent or more	49	49	17	—	—	9	—	—
Not computed	110	110	14	—	—	—	—	16
Median	19.1	19.1	18.8	22.2	—	18.2	17.0	18.9
\$35,000 or more	1 266	1 266	503	24	—	109	16	33
Less than 20 percent	1 117	1 117	415	10	—	96	16	33
20 to 24 percent	86	86	48	7	—	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	14	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	49	49	26	7	—	—	—	—
Median	13.0	13.0	13.3	19.2	—	11.0	16.0	12.2

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County		Elmira city, Chemung County				Remainder of Chemung County
		Total	Elmira city	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 112
Occupied housing units	1 231	1 231	1 035	189	—	135	359	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	11	11	5	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	16	16	9	—	—	—	9	—
1970 to 1979	289	289	252	10	—	—	186	—
1960 to 1969	107	107	34	10	—	—	14	—
1950 to 1959	95	95	80	32	—	4	29	—
1940 to 1949	142	142	116	20	—	4	33	—
1939 or earlier	571	571	539	117	—	127	88	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	19	19	19	—	—	—	12	—
1 bedroom	174	174	174	12	—	32	47	—
2 bedrooms	377	377	325	32	—	55	145	—
3 bedrooms	411	411	311	61	—	38	103	—
4 bedrooms	203	203	177	76	—	5	43	—
5 or more bedrooms	47	47	29	8	—	5	9	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 231	1 231	1 035	189	—	135	359	—
Source of water, public system or private company	1 183	1 183	1 035	189	—	135	359	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 137	1 137	1 035	189	—	135	359	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	1 026	1 026	862	178	—	124	272	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	14	14	14	—	—	—	9	—
Electricity	168	168	152	11	—	11	78	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	17	17	7	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	530	530	515	93	—	69	230	—
1	409	409	329	47	—	55	99	—
2	231	231	153	43	—	6	27	—
3 or more	61	61	38	6	—	5	3	—
Vehicles per household .....	.9	.9	.7	.8	—	.6	.5	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	464	464	308	99	—	28	64	—
1989 to March 1990	19	19	5	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	100	100	44	3	—	10	6	—
1980 to 1984	52	52	37	12	—	—	6	—
1970 to 1979	170	170	107	41	—	13	8	—
1969 or earlier	123	123	115	43	—	5	44	—
Renter-occupied housing units	767	767	727	90	—	107	295	—
1989 to March 1990	288	288	267	42	—	68	92	—
1985 to 1988	210	210	200	6	—	21	100	—
1980 to 1984	181	181	181	42	—	—	51	—
1970 to 1979	72	72	63	—	—	18	36	—
1969 or earlier	16	16	16	—	—	—	16	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	233	233	223	16	—	40	115	—
Householder 65 years and over	250	250	212	64	—	—	87	—
Owner-occupied housing units	159	159	121	50	—	—	37	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	9	9	6	—	—	—	6	—
No vehicle available	112	112	102	30	—	—	41	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 231	1 231	1 035	189	—	135	359	—
1.00 or less persons per room	1 208	1 208	1 012	189	—	135	349	—
1.01 or more persons per room	23	23	23	—	—	—	10	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	33 462	33 462	25 468	25 025	—	31 204	19 022	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 521	15 521	14 109	14 253	—	15 315	9 355	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	385	385	379	55	—	18	203	—
Owner-occupied housing units	36	36	30	11	—	5	4	—
Renter-occupied housing units	349	349	349	44	—	13	199	—

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County		Elmira city, Chemung County				Remainder of Chemung County
		Total	Elmira city	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 112
Specified owner-occupied housing units	382	382	256	91	—	23	64	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	250	250	142	43	—	17	33	—
Less than \$300	11	11	11	—	—	5	6	—
\$300 to \$399	40	40	32	13	—	—	19	—
\$400 to \$499	45	45	23	12	—	—	4	—
\$500 to \$599	40	40	25	8	—	5	—	—
\$600 to \$799	46	46	26	3	—	—	4	—
\$800 to \$999	33	33	13	7	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	35	35	12	—	—	7	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	563	563	514	447	—	535	340	—
Not mortgaged	132	132	114	48	—	6	31	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	41	41	36	16	—	—	8	—
\$200 to \$299	43	43	37	22	—	—	11	—
\$300 to \$399	35	35	28	3	—	6	6	—
\$400 to \$499	13	13	13	7	—	—	6	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	276	276	274	268	—	325	265	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	151	151	120	42	—	17	41	—
Less than 20 percent	18	18	13	8	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6	—	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent	21	21	21	6	—	—	15	—
30 to 34 percent	23	23	16	3	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more	83	83	64	25	—	17	12	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	40.8	40.8	38.3	45.7	—	50.0+	29.8	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	56	56	50	14	—	—	15	—
Less than 20 percent	26	26	20	4	—	—	5	—
20 to 24 percent	17	17	17	10	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	13	13	13	—	—	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.6	20.6	21.5	21.5	—	—	26.3	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	96	96	71	32	—	6	8	—
Less than 20 percent	75	75	60	32	—	6	8	—
20 to 24 percent	16	16	6	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.6	11.6	10.0	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	—
\$50,000 or more	79	79	15	3	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	56	56	15	3	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.1	14.1	10.8	12.5	—	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	762	762	722	90	—	107	290	—
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	21	21	21	—	—	—	15	—
\$100 to \$199	113	113	113	—	—	—	97	—
\$200 to \$299	183	183	178	24	—	26	68	—
\$300 to \$399	172	172	162	23	—	15	92	—
\$400 to \$499	163	163	147	11	—	66	5	—
\$500 to \$599	58	58	58	15	—	—	7	—
\$600 to \$749	38	38	32	11	—	—	6	—
\$750 to \$999	14	14	11	6	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	341	341	336	372	—	408	256	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	359	359	354	35	—	24	196	—
Less than 20 percent	18	18	18	—	—	—	12	—
20 to 24 percent	3	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
25 to 29 percent	31	31	31	—	—	—	25	—
30 to 34 percent	28	28	23	4	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more	257	257	257	31	—	24	126	—
Not computed	22	22	22	—	—	—	22	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	195	195	195	34	—	49	64	—
Less than 20 percent	15	15	15	—	—	—	9	—
20 to 24 percent	37	37	37	9	—	—	28	—
25 to 29 percent	42	42	42	6	—	15	10	—
30 to 34 percent	30	30	30	—	—	19	11	—
35 percent or more	71	71	71	19	—	15	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	30.6	30.6	30.6	36.4	—	32.5	24.1	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	126	126	116	16	—	34	21	—
Less than 20 percent	55	55	55	10	—	14	21	—
20 to 24 percent	43	43	43	6	—	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	20	20	13	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.9	20.9	20.3	12.5	—	21.1	16.3	—
\$35,000 or more	82	82	57	5	—	—	9	—
Less than 20 percent	82	82	57	5	—	—	9	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.9	11.9	12.0	17.5	—	—	10.0	—

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County
Occupied housing units -----	224	224
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	6	6
1985 to 1988 -----	32	32
1980 to 1984 -----	28	28
1970 to 1979 -----	63	63
1960 to 1969 -----	31	31
1950 to 1959 -----	6	6
1940 to 1949 -----	15	15
1939 or earlier -----	43	43
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	7	7
1 bedroom -----	19	19
2 bedrooms -----	52	52
3 bedrooms -----	50	50
4 bedrooms -----	49	49
5 or more bedrooms -----	47	47
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	217	217
Source of water, public system or private company -----	159	159
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	159	159
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas -----	188	188
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	5	5
Electricity -----	31	31
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—
All other fuels -----	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	11	11
1 -----	44	44
2 -----	139	139
3 or more -----	30	30
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	159	159
1989 to March 1990 -----	26	26
1985 to 1988 -----	71	71
1980 to 1984 -----	32	32
1970 to 1979 -----	24	24
1969 or earlier -----	6	6
Renter-occupied housing units -----	65	65
1989 to March 1990 -----	39	39
1985 to 1988 -----	23	23
1980 to 1984 -----	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	3	3
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	13	13
Householder 65 years and over -----	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—
No vehicle available -----	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	224	224
1.00 or less persons per room -----	208	208
1.01 or more persons per room -----	16	16
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	107 218	107 218
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 720	22 720
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	23	23
Owner-occupied housing units -----	5	5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	18	18

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	112	112
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage -----	93	93
Less than \$300 -----	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	7	7
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	—	—
\$800 to \$999 -----	7	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	28	28
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	45	45
\$2,000 or more -----	6	6
Median (dollars) -----	1 550	1 550
Not mortgaged -----	19	19
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	6	6
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—
\$500 or more -----	13	13
Median (dollars) -----	500+	500+
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 -----	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	14	14
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	7	7
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	7	7
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	32.5	32.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	5	5
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	5	5
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	37.5	37.5
\$50,000 or more -----	93	93
Less than 20 percent -----	39	39
20 to 24 percent -----	30	30
25 to 29 percent -----	24	24
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	21.3	21.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	65	65
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	9	9
\$200 to \$299 -----	13	13
\$300 to \$399 -----	11	11
\$400 to \$499 -----	10	10
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	22	22
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	398	398
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 -----	35	35
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	9	9
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	7	7
35 percent or more -----	16	16
Not computed -----	3	3
Median -----	42.5	42.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	3	3
Less than 20 percent -----	3	3
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	12.5	12.5
\$35,000 or more -----	27	27
Less than 20 percent -----	5	5
20 to 24 percent -----	22	22
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	21.9	21.9

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County		Elmira city, Chemung County
		Total	Elmira city	Tract 3
Occupied housing units	137	137	81	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988	2	2	-	-
1980 to 1984	4	4	4	-
1970 to 1979	17	17	8	-
1960 to 1969	4	4	4	-
1950 to 1959	22	22	-	-
1940 to 1949	40	40	32	-
1939 or earlier	48	48	33	-
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	4	4	4	-
1 bedroom	20	20	14	-
2 bedrooms	26	26	15	-
3 bedrooms	81	81	44	-
4 bedrooms	6	6	4	-
5 or more bedrooms	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	137	137	81	-
Source of water, public system or private company	125	125	81	-
Sewage disposal, public sewer	116	116	81	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	112	112	66	-
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6	6	4	-
Electricity	7	7	7	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6	6	-	-
All other fuels	2	2	-	-
No fuel used	4	4	4	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	40	40	40	-
1	73	73	41	-
2	24	24	-	-
3 or more	-	-	-	-
Vehicles per household .....	.9	.9	.5	-
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	54	54	7	-
1989 to March 1990	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988	19	19	4	-
1980 to 1984	-	-	-	-
1970 to 1979	21	21	-	-
1969 or earlier	14	14	3	-
Renter-occupied housing units	83	83	74	-
1989 to March 1990	49	49	40	-
1985 to 1988	26	26	26	-
1980 to 1984	4	4	4	-
1970 to 1979	4	4	4	-
1969 or earlier	-	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	23	23	23	-
Householder 65 years and over	10	10	3	-
Owner-occupied housing units	10	10	3	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available	-	-	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities	137	137	81	-
1.00 or less persons per room	121	121	71	-
1.01 or more persons per room	16	16	10	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 408	27 408	19 909	-
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	11 346	11 346	10 271	-
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	49	49	49	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	49	49	49	-

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County		Elmira city, Chemung County
		Total	Elmira city	Tract 3
Specified owner-occupied housing units	35	35	7	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	19	19	4	-
Less than \$300	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	6	6	-	-
\$400 to \$499	4	4	4	-
\$500 to \$599	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$799	9	9	-	-
\$800 to \$999	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	444	444	425	-
Not mortgaged	16	16	3	-
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	3	3	3	-
\$200 to \$299	13	13	-	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	236	236	175	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	4	4	4	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	4	4	4	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	27.5	27.5	27.5	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	16	16	3	-
Less than 20 percent	16	16	3	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15	15	-	-
Less than 20 percent	6	6	-	-
20 to 24 percent	9	9	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	20.8	20.8	-	-
\$50,000 or more	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	83	83	74	-
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	4	4	4	-
\$200 to \$299	32	32	32	-
\$300 to \$399	7	7	7	-
\$400 to \$499	29	29	20	-
\$500 to \$599	8	8	8	-
\$600 to \$749	3	3	3	-
\$750 to \$999	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	370	370	354	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	35	35	35	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	35	35	35	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999	31	31	31	-
Less than 20 percent	4	4	4	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6	-
30 to 34 percent	10	10	10	-
35 percent or more	11	11	11	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	32.7	32.7	32.7	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	17	17	8	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8	-
25 to 29 percent	9	9	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	25.3	25.3	22.5	-
\$35,000 or more	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elmira, NY MSA	Chemung County	
		Total	Elmira city
Occupied housing units	33 613	33 613	11 261
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	235	235	15
1985 to 1988	755	755	69
1980 to 1984	848	848	57
1970 to 1979	4 574	4 574	818
1960 to 1969	4 548	4 548	383
1950 to 1959	5 613	5 613	1 027
1940 to 1949	3 820	3 820	1 388
1939 or earlier	13 220	13 220	7 504
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	345	345	301
1 bedroom	3 083	3 083	1 722
2 bedrooms	8 518	8 518	2 949
3 bedrooms	14 298	14 298	4 253
4 bedrooms	6 193	6 193	1 629
5 or more bedrooms	1 176	1 176	407
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	33 393	33 393	11 129
Source of water, public system or private company	23 975	23 975	11 237
Sewage disposal, public sewer	20 806	20 806	11 179
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	107	107	27
Owner-occupied housing units	53	53	—
Renter-occupied housing units	54	54	27
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	25 530	25 530	9 986
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	659	659	89
Electricity	2 338	2 338	856
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2 760	2 760	83
All other fuels	2 263	2 263	215
No fuel used	63	63	32
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	4 328	4 328	2 816
1	12 916	12 916	4 648
2	12 086	12 086	2 950
3 or more	4 283	4 283	847
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	23 392	23 392	5 650
1989 to March 1990	1 654	1 654	368
1985 to 1988	4 158	4 158	907
1980 to 1984	3 075	3 075	579
1970 to 1979	5 647	5 647	1 270
1969 or earlier	8 858	8 858	2 526
Renter-occupied housing units	10 221	10 221	5 611
1989 to March 1990	3 836	3 836	2 250
1985 to 1988	3 658	3 658	1 903
1980 to 1984	1 299	1 299	739
1970 to 1979	892	892	467
1969 or earlier	536	536	252
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	1 839	1 839	1 174
Householder 65 years and over	8 833	8 833	3 268
Owner-occupied housing units	6 790	6 790	2 132
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	5	—
No telephone in unit	159	159	116
No vehicle available	2 030	2 030	1 171
Complete plumbing facilities	33 506	33 506	11 234
1.00 or less persons per room	33 099	33 099	11 091
1.01 or more persons per room	407	407	143
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	107	107	27
1.00 or less persons per room	100	100	27
1.01 or more persons per room	7	7	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 595	37 595	34 835
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 262	19 262	16 510
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	3 725	3 725	2 202
Owner-occupied housing units	1 097	1 097	322
Renter-occupied housing units	2 628	2 628	1 880

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chemung County		
	Elmira, NY MSA	Total	Elmira city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	18 342	18 342	4 772
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	10 669	10 669	2 432
Less than \$300	392	392	127
\$300 to \$399	1 520	1 520	450
\$400 to \$499	2 075	2 075	531
\$500 to \$599	1 721	1 721	384
\$600 to \$799	2 555	2 555	499
\$800 to \$999	1 381	1 381	294
\$1,000 to \$1,499	864	864	115
\$1,500 to \$1,999	114	114	26
\$2,000 or more	47	47	6
Median (dollars)	578	578	526
Not mortgaged	7 673	7 673	2 340
Less than \$100	76	76	18
\$100 to \$199	1 630	1 630	456
\$200 to \$299	3 861	3 861	1 200
\$300 to \$399	1 430	1 430	477
\$400 to \$499	454	454	96
\$500 or more	222	222	93
Median (dollars)	251	251	255
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	4 575	4 575	1 561
Less than 20 percent	1 184	1 184	334
20 to 24 percent	819	819	281
25 to 29 percent	584	584	242
30 to 34 percent	496	496	171
35 percent or more	1 436	1 436	508
Not computed	56	56	25
Median	27.2	27.2	28.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 092	5 092	1 314
Less than 20 percent	3 164	3 164	875
20 to 24 percent	867	867	184
25 to 29 percent	494	494	113
30 to 34 percent	271	271	65
35 percent or more	296	296	77
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.1	17.1	16.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 330	4 330	920
Less than 20 percent	3 172	3 172	763
20 to 24 percent	607	607	79
25 to 29 percent	319	319	51
30 to 34 percent	157	157	27
35 percent or more	75	75	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	15.1	15.1	14.3
\$50,000 or more	4 345	4 345	977
Less than 20 percent	3 886	3 886	909
20 to 24 percent	324	324	45
25 to 29 percent	100	100	23
30 to 34 percent	25	25	—
35 percent or more	10	10	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	11.9	11.9	10.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 110	10 110	5 606
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	70	70	58
\$100 to \$199	852	852	604
\$200 to \$299	1 973	1 973	1 325
\$300 to \$399	3 059	3 059	1 718
\$400 to \$499	2 142	2 142	958
\$500 to \$599	944	944	482
\$600 to \$749	525	525	266
\$750 to \$999	132	132	61
\$1,000 or more	23	23	14
No cash rent	390	390	120
Median (dollars)	360	360	342
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	3 321	3 321	2 199
Less than 20 percent	91	91	65
20 to 24 percent	145	145	77
25 to 29 percent	320	320	221
30 to 34 percent	170	170	112
35 percent or more	2 358	2 358	1 597
Not computed	237	237	127
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 932	2 932	1 729
Less than 20 percent	250	250	178
20 to 24 percent	591	591	331
25 to 29 percent	596	596	412
30 to 34 percent	480	480	297
35 percent or more	921	921	481
Not computed	94	94	30
Median	29.8	29.8	29.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 591	2 591	1 175
Less than 20 percent	1 392	1 392	675
20 to 24 percent	660	660	274
25 to 29 percent	282	282	143
30 to 34 percent	98	98	52
35 percent or more	49	49	17
Not computed	110	110	14
Median	19.1	19.1	18.8
\$35,000 or more	1 266	1 266	503
Less than 20 percent	1 117	1 117	415
20 to 24 percent	86	86	48
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	14	14	14
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	49	49	26
Median	13.0	13.0	13.3

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Elmira, NY MSA	95 195	16.6	37 290	17.0	ELMIRA CITY, CHEMUNG COUNTY—Con.				
CHEMUNG COUNTY					Tract 11	3 979	14.8	1 543	15.9
Total	95 195	16.6	37 290	17.0	REMAINDER OF CHEMUNG COUNTY				
Elmira city	33 724	15.2	13 301	15.6	Tract 101	3 509	45.8	1 398	47.9
ELMIRA CITY, CHEMUNG COUNTY					Tract 102	6 094	14.6	2 297	15.0
Tract 1	3 423	14.4	1 309	15.6	Tract 103	7 596	11.9	2 703	12.1
Tract 2	3 146	15.6	1 337	16.0	Tract 104	3 716	15.8	1 494	16.5
Tract 3	1 755	13.8	2	—	Tract 105	3 060	15.5	1 445	16.1
Tract 4	2 646	15.9	1 092	16.0	Tract 106	3 202	15.5	1 349	16.2
Tract 5	3 535	14.3	1 559	15.8	Tract 107	7 115	12.4	2 434	12.4
Tract 6	4 308	15.5	1 761	15.8	Tract 108	4 117	15.6	1 860	15.4
Tract 7	664	14.9	414	13.0	Tract 109	5 422	13.0	2 309	12.0
Tract 8	2 505	17.0	974	14.5	Tract 110	4 125	23.8	1 573	23.7
Tract 9	4 146	15.2	1 690	16.2	Tract 111	7 759	12.0	3 237	12.4
Tract 10	3 617	15.9	1 620	15.1	Tract 112	5 756	26.4	1 890	29.9

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri; North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

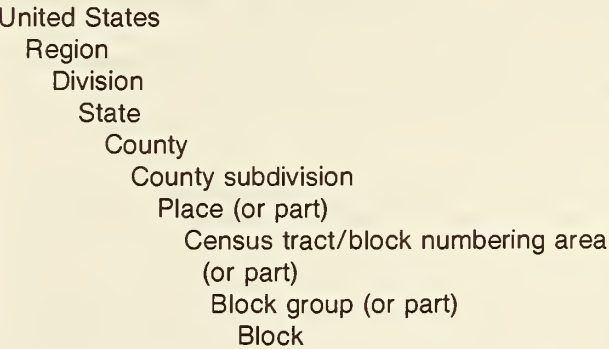
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages (part)	

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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Sample Design	C-1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
	Black Householder
121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Householder of Other Race
181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—New York

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.2	1.3	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.6	0.9	0.7
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.3	2.0	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.5
Household type.....	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Instructions for the census questions	3 – 11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
00 00 00 10 10 10 20 20 30 30 40 40 50 50 60 60 70 70 80 80 90 90	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 4 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	00 00 00 10 10 10 20 20 30 30 40 40 50 50 60 60 70 70 80 80 90 90	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuatoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term **"Mexican-Am."** refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day 30		4 times a year 3	
By the week 4		2 times a year 6	
Every other week 2		Once a year 12	

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The *person listed in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This *property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p>	
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)	
<input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	
<input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API	
<input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —
H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —
H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after		
	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/>		
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?	F. Cov.		
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. →

PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16		
b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)		
c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18		
b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		
c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div> Years		
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25		
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Hours		
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)		
b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>		
c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits		
d. County <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>		
e. State f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div>		

<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat <input type="radio"/> Taxicab </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Walked <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Other method <i>Skip to 28</i> </div> </div> <p><i>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</i></p> <p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone <input type="radio"/> 2 people <input type="radio"/> 3 people <input type="radio"/> 4 people </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> 5 people <input type="radio"/> 6 people <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people </div> </div>	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Retail trade </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) </div> </div>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> </div> </div> <p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> </div> </div> <p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> </div> </div> <p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> </div> </div> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> </div> </div> <p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> </div> </div> <p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> </div> </div> <p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </div> <div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> </div> </div> <p>33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> None OR </div> <div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Annual amount — Dollars</p> </div> </div>
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> a.m. <input type="radio"/> p.m. </div> </div> <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> </div> <div> <p>Minutes — Skip to 28</p> </div> </div>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No </div> </div> <p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27 </div> </div> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job </div> </div>
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1989 <input type="radio"/> 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987 </div> <div> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">Go to</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; line-height: 20px; text-align: center;">28</div> </div> </div> <div> <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Never worked </div> </div> <p><i>Skip to 32</i></p>	<p>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm </div> </div> <p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32 </div> </div> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> </div> <div> <p>Weeks</p> </div> </div> <p>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> </div> <div> <p>Hours</p> </div> </div>	<p>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:
Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	Various computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series).	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/ Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
3 Percent—Elderly	As above, but includes only households with at least one person age 60 or more	Same as for 5-percent sample
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

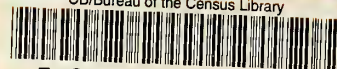
Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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